

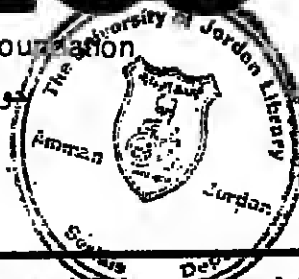
Arafat on surprise visit to Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived unexpectedly in Syria Friday from North Yemen, where he held talks with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) military leaders. Correspondents saw Mr. Arafat make a surprise appearance at a PLO rally in Damascus. There have been reports of strains in Mr. Arafat's relations with the Syrian government and his last visit to Damascus was delayed for several days while Palestinian sources said PLO officials tried to mediate. It was not immediately clear whether Friday's visit signalled any easing of tension between the PLO chief and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

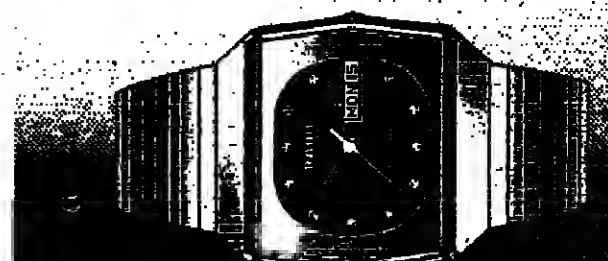
Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"



RADO رادو



Mer'i Bros. Establishment
King Hussein Street, Tel: Amman 38496

Volume 7 Number 2135

AMMAN, SATURDAY DECEMBER 11, 1982 — SAFAR 26, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Abu Iyad attacks Syria's stand

ALGIERS (Petra) — Member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fatah, Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has attacked Syria's stand towards the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, particularly during the siege of Beirut. Addressing Palestinian fighters in Algiers on Wednesday, Mr. Khalaf denounced all attempts by any side to interfere in Palestinian affairs and the national interests of the Palestinian people. Observers believe that Mr. Khalaf's statements, who has so far refrained from attacking Syria, comes as a result of the continuous harassment by the Syrian forces to Fatah members stationed in the Bekaa Valley in central Lebanon.

2 Arabs sentenced to prison in West Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities sentenced to prison terms on Thursday two Arab residents from the town of Dura in Hebron district in the occupied West Bank. One of them for 20 years and the other for two and a half years on charges of resisting the occupation.

Israel may remain in Lebanon most of 1983

TEL AVIV (R) — A senior Israeli staff officer said Friday there was a possibility the Israeli army would remain in Lebanon for most of next year. The head of the planning division at general headquarters, Maj. Gen. Ehud Barak, said in a lecture at the Haifa Maritime Club that the army was now working on two plans, one envisaging an Israeli pullout from Lebanon within the next six months, the other based on the possibility that the Israeli troops would remain there for most of next year. Gen. Barak said Syria was apparently being very careful not to become involved in an all-out war with Israel in Lebanon in the winter. The general also said there now appeared to be a move in Lebanon towards negotiations with Israel, and added that the presence of Israeli forces in the Shouf mountain area and along the Beirut-Damascus highway was essential for Israel to be able to negotiate from a position of strength.

Iran votes to elect Khomeini's successor

LONDON (R) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was one of the first to vote Friday in national elections that will pave the way for choosing his successor as leader of Iran. The 82-year-old Ayatollah emerged from his home in a village north of Tehran to cast his ballot at a mobile polling station. Tehran Radio said, Iranians have been urged for weeks to turn out in force to elect 83 theologians to sit in an assembly of experts that would have the task of choosing either a new leader or a leadership council should Ayatollah Khomeini die. The succession question has exacerbated existing factional tensions between radicals and conservatives in Iran's clerical leadership, according to Iranian sources in Tehran. The radicals, headed by Ayatollah Khomeini himself, have been pressing for Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri to be proclaimed successor.

News analysis page 8

Soviet cosmonauts return to earth

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet cosmonauts Anatoly Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev returned to earth Friday after setting a space endurance record of 211 days. The official TASS news agency said that the two men's marathon mission on board the Salut-7 orbiting station had ended safely. Col. Berezovoy and engineer Lebedev, both 40, blasted off from earth on May 13 to become the first occupants of Salut-7, launched just three weeks earlier. The previous space endurance record of 185 days was established by Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin in October 1980.

King, Nakasone discuss Mideast

TOKYO (Petra) — Official talks between the Jordanian delegation headed by His Majesty King Hussein and the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and senior aides began Friday in Tokyo.

The two sides made a comprehensive analysis of the Middle East situation in light of the recent events and the efforts being made to find a just and durable solution of the Middle East conflict.

King Hussein affirmed the significance of the unified Arab stand stemming from the Fez summit resolutions, which constitute the basis for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict. The two sides also discussed relations between Jordan and Japan and ways to develop them. The members of the delegation accompanying the King attended the talks.

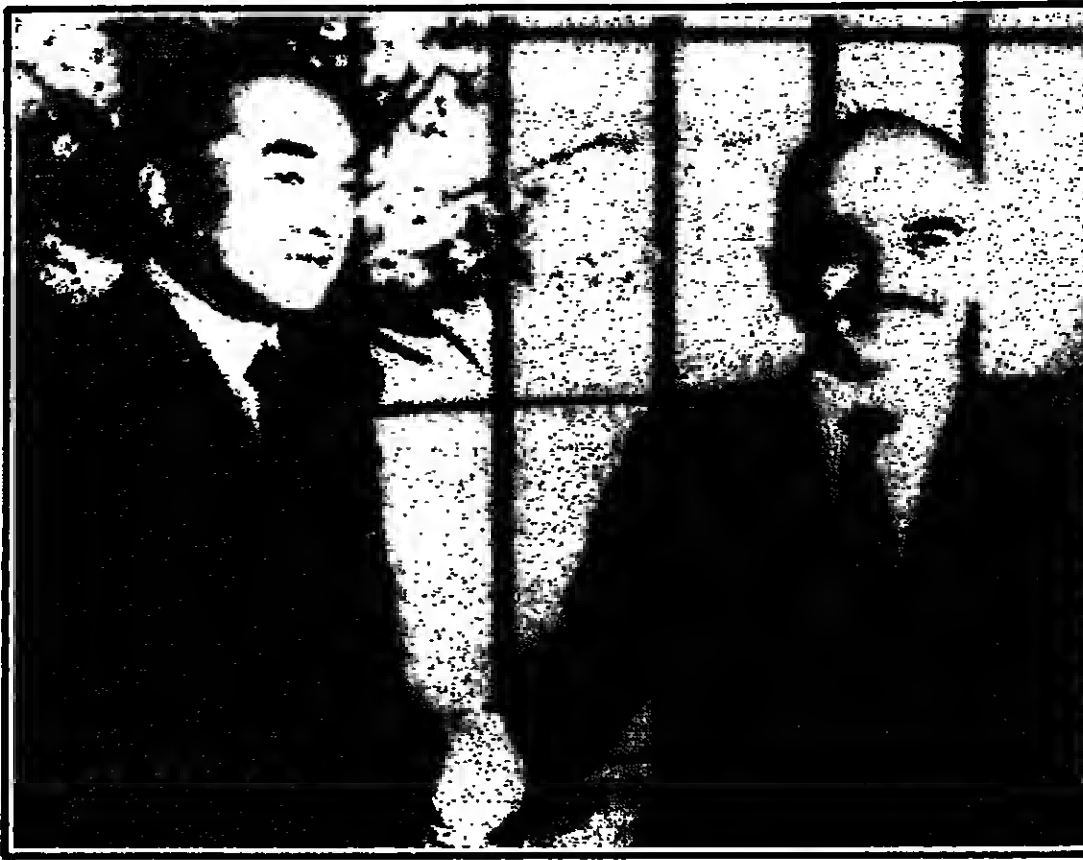
In a dinner banquet given by the Japanese prime minister in honour of King Hussein, Mr. Nakasone praised "the wise and courageous leadership followed by Jordan under the leadership of the King." He also asserted the sig-

nificance of restoring peace to the Middle East and said Japan will spare no effort in contributing towards the achievement of this goal.

King Hussein said in reply to the Japanese prime minister's speech that the Fez summit resolutions "truly reflect the aspirations of the Arabs towards establishing just and durable peace in the Middle East," and that these resolutions are based on United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

The King emphasised the important role Japan could play in the efforts made to reach a just Middle East solution in view of Japan's links with the region. He also praised the strong relations between Jordan and Japan in various fields.

Earlier Friday King Hussein met with the heads of the Arab



His Majesty King Hussein and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone shake hands prior to talks held Friday on the Middle East situation (A.P. wirephoto).

diplomatic missions in Tokyo. In an interview with the Japanese Television broadcast Friday morning, King Hussein asserted

the significance of immediate action to regain the Israeli-occupied Arab territories through finding a just, durable and comprehensive settlements of the conflict, giving the Palestinian people the right of self-determination on their national soil.

Refugees in Lebanon are without permanent shelter

VIENNA (R) — Tens of thousands of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon face the possibility of a future with no permanent shelter, a senior United Nations official said Friday.

Speaking to reporters here, Olof Rydbeck, head of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA), said the situation was most serious in the Ein Hilweh refugee camp near Sidon which had been shelled and bulldozed during the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon six months ago.

Describing the housing problem in the Ein Hilweh camp the UNRWA chief said: "Practically all has gone, except a house here and a house there," engineers had cleared the site, built concrete bases for camps and were about to lay water pipes.

The Lebanese government has allowed the Vienna-based agency to repair existing shelters but has so far refused permission for new buildings, Mr. Rydbeck said. "They don't want to encourage

measures that will create a de facto situation," he added. The future status for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon would be an important decision for the Beirut government, he said.

Mr. Rydbeck, who returned on Wednesday from the Middle East after talks with Lebanese and Israeli ministers, said the U.N. plans to spend up to \$19 million on emergency rehousing for about 19,000 Palestinian refugee families in Lebanon.

He said a family of six would be eligible to receive a package of about \$450 in cash, a tent and enough concrete to lay a base for the shelter.

Some refugees have burned the tents in protest. "Back to tents is back to square one for the refugees," Mr. Rydbeck said. Their refusal was understandable, he added.

"For the winter everyone will have some sort of roof but many will live in crowded, uncomfortable circumstances — schools, cinemas..."

U.N. calls for independent Palestinian state

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations General Assembly called Friday for the creation of an independent Palestinian state and for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from territories it occupied in 1967.

Israel, the United States, Canada and Costa Rica cast the only negative votes as the assembly passed the appeal by 113 votes to four, with 23 abstentions.

Under the resolution, the 157-nation body reaffirmed its view that "a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem."

The resolution, which is not binding, made no reference to Israel's right to exist.

It asked the U.N. Security Council to "recognise the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to

self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab state in Palestine."

Under its terms, the Council would take steps to bring about the creation of such a state.

U.S. delegate William Sherman, speaking after the vote, criticised the draft for seeking to "pre-judge the nature of a peace settlement in the Middle East."

But he noted that it did not condemn past U.S. initiatives such as the 1978 Camp David accords between Israel, Egypt and the United States, and the Reagan Middle East plan announced on Sept. 1.

"We appreciate these changes and are hopeful that they represent the beginning of a more generalised effort at accommodation," he said.

The United States has the power of veto in the 15-nation Security Council.

Action on a second, more strongly worded, resolution, which

calls for urgent peace negotiations involving all parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was deferred at the request of Malta, one of its sponsors.

The PLO has observer status at the United Nations.

A call for all U.N. member-states to support preparations for an international conference on Palestine to be held next August was passed by 123 votes to two, with 17 abstentions. Israel and the United States cast the negative votes.

The conference, which is due to be held in Paris at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), was denounced by Israeli delegate Yehuda Blum as "another act of narcissistic excess" by the General Assembly.

He said both resolutions "deliberately ignore the inalienable rights of Israel and the Jewish community."

Sharon said to have ordered soldiers to beat West Bank Arab students

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli military court has heard evidence that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon allegedly urged Israeli soldiers to beat Arab schoolchildren in the occupied West Bank.

The trial of seven soldiers accused of brutally mistreating Arab youths in Hebron last March was adjourned this week until the end of the month. It has attracted almost no publicity in Israel.

On Tuesday, a reserve major told the court the Israeli military governor on the West Bank told him and other officers that Mr. Sharon wanted the army to burst into an Arab high school and "hit the pupils hard."

He told the court the military

governor, Col. Shalom Lugassi, had quoted Mr. Sharon as saying: "We must go into the school and hit them hard. Otherwise, there will be no order."

The Yediot Aharonot newspaper said Defence Attorney Yehuda Resler intended to call Mr. Sharon to testify, but Mr. Resler declined to comment.

The seven soldiers, a major, four sergeant-majors, a corporal and a private, are accused of detaining pupils from the Hebron Islamic High School at the military governor's headquarters and brutally mistreating them.

An army driver told the court on Tuesday: "We punched them,

slapped them and kicked them. The major stood by and watched. Everyone hit them according to his strength."

"Afterwards, I left the shed where this was happening because I couldn't stand hearing up people who couldn't fight back."

The witness is already serving a six-month prison sentence for his part in the incident.

Another prosecution witness alleged the soldiers tied the youths by their wrists to the crossbar of a soccer goal and then kicked them.

Israeli military authorities have forbidden publication of the names of the accused until the end of the courts martial.

Turkish minister aims to keep up 'happy relation'

By Samira Kavar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Turkish Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken, who began a four-day visit to Jordan Wednesday, said that the purpose of his visit was "to keep up the momentum in our happy relationship," particularly following the visit paid by His Majesty King Hussein to Turkey last month, when the two heads of state exchanged views on peace and bilateral relations.

Mr. Bayulken said that Turkey's present policy is based on Atatürk's legacy of "Peace at home and peace in the world", and that Turkey reciprocates like-minded policies based on this maxim with other countries and tries to build understanding and cooperation with them. He added that Jordan is one such country, and that economic relations between the two countries are prospering.

Mr. Bayulken, who is here to discuss Turkish-Jordanian military cooperation, said such cooperation comes within the larger context of overall economic cooperation. He stressed that military cooperation between the two countries is still at an exploratory stage, and that it is limited to "some defence industrial capabilities" which Turkey already shares with other friendly countries.

He said that the avenues of such military cooperation with Jordan were still being explored and that it was still too early to give a definite idea of what shape such cooperation would take.

But he indicated that Turkey produces some equipment "that could be used by Jordan," such as spare parts for vehicles. He also pointed out that the two countries use some identical military equipment, and that Turkey's overhauling capabilities are more advanced and could be useful to Jordan in upgrading its own overhauling systems. He also indicated that joint ventures were another avenue of military cooperation being considered.

Mr. Bayulken, who visited Jordan 10 years ago as Turkish foreign minister, expressed his country's support for the Arab Fez Summit peace declaration, which he described as "concrete" and very close to Turkey's views. He said that the Arab Fez declaration "together with the Reagan peace proposals constitute a propitious opportunity to profit from the present momentum and achieve peace."

Turkey, he said, supports U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and all other resolutions on the Middle East.

"Israel should withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories," he said and called for the "recognition of all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including that of self-determination."

Press reports
"an exaggeration"

Asked about press reports that the Turkish government is restricting the freedom of the press, closing down newspapers which publish material violating martial laws and prosecuting journalists, Mr. Bayulken said "claims that

there is no press freedom in Turkey are an exaggeration." He said that in the course of the past two years, three newspapers at most had been suspended for violating martial law for no longer than one week. He said that the Turkish daily newspaper, Gunaydin, reported to have been closed down a few days ago, was actually suspended for no longer than one week. He added that Turkey had thousands of newspaper staff, and that no more than 20 or 30 were facing prosecution. He stressed that such prosecution would be carried out by the legal, not the martial authorities. He added that even under martial law, the press was allowed to criticise the government, but that since the press is a sensitive area, the proviso that the country's unity not be compromised was the criterion.

He said that the Turkish Army had taken over the country as the only effective means of ending the political and economic chaos which had plagued the everyday lives of Turkish citizens. He said that at present "wounds are still being healed" and that care and caution were still necessary. He said that thousands of "terrorists" had fled to other countries and were working against the country from the outside. He said that although Turkey has by and large been "cleaned of terrorism", it was still "not entirely cleaned."

He said that the present Turkish government sees that its duty lies in "defending the country against internal aggression" as well as external aggression.

Referring to the overwhelming majority with which the Turkish people supported the new constitution in a referendum last month, Mr. Bayulken said that the Turkish government had not only managed to bring back security to the everyday lives of the Turkish population, but had put the country's economy back onto its feet.

Mr. Bayulken said that inflation in Turkey had dropped from 135 per cent two years ago to 35 per cent during 1981 and that a further 25 per cent drop was expected for 1982. While Turkish exports stood at less than \$2 billion in 1979, they had risen to \$6 billion this year, he said.

Mr. Bayulken said that if all went well, general elections would take place in Turkey in the autumn of 1983 and that martial law would probably be lifted shortly before the elections. At present, the law that will govern the activities of political parties and the general elections law are being prepared, he added.

Bayulken meets Hassan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received at his office on Thursday Turkish Defence Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken and his delegation. They discussed the latest developments in the area and the dangers posed to it. Prince Hassan explained the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories and the efforts being made to achieve just and durable peace in the area.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shakr also received separately the Turkish guest.

NATO ministers welcome moves to ease East-West tension

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO foreign ministers called on the Kremlin's new leadership Friday for tangible evidence that the Soviet Union is ready for a renewed dialogue with the West.

In a guarded but emphatic signal to Moscow, they said Western governments were "open to all opportunities for dialogue" and would welcome any positive moves to ease East-West tensions.

But the 16-nation alliance warned it would continue a policy of strong defence and would go ahead with the basing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe if current arms negotiations failed.

The foreign ministers, winding-up a two-day meeting in Brussels, offered "a firm, realistic and constructive attitude towards the Soviet Union on the basis of mutual acceptance of the principles of restraint and responsibility in the conduct of international affairs."

They said NATO wanted im-

proved relations and greater cooperation with the seven nations of the Communist Warsaw Pact.

But in a communiqué described by officials as moderate in tone, the foreign ministers said they "look to the Soviet leadership for tangible evidence that it shares their readiness to act in this spirit," and called for major changes in Kremlin policy.

The Soviet Union should honour its obligations and show respect for the sovereignty and independence of other states and should recognise the West's legitimate security interests.

"The allies are open to all opportunities for dialogue, will welcome any positive move to reduce tension, and desire, if Soviet attitudes allow, to cooperate in rebuilding international trust," the communiqué declared.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, attending his first full NATO meeting, said the West wanted a "more constructive relationship based on a different pattern of (Soviet) behaviour."

But he said NATO "must be realistic about what is taking place" and the alliance must maintain its strength militarily.

"Whether something emerges remains to be seen," Mr. Shultz told a news conference at NATO headquarters.

The foreign ministers told Poland and they were watching for developments including, as is widely expected, a possible lifting of martial law by the Warsaw Communist regime next week.

They withheld judgment on what such a move might mean and said "actions of the Polish authorities will be judged by their practical effects." Better relations with Poland depended on Warsaw's readiness to establish civil rights and to carry out reforms.

The alliance strongly endorsed U.S. proposals in arms talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva, and pressed "a constructive and

serious approach" from Moscow in the deadlocked negotiations, which started last year.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym reported good progress in tightening trade restrictions against the Soviet Union and said the West had launched a series of studies on what could be done.

"We expect to see some push in getting these studies completed," Mr. Shultz told reporters. He said the foreign ministers expected a progress report at their next twice-yearly meeting in Paris in June.

The opening to Moscow offered by NATO was seen as the most clear-cut gesture made by the West since Yuri Andropov replaced the late President Leonid Brezhnev as Soviet Communist Party leader four weeks ago.

Mr. Pym said NATO was "ready to respond to any moves, but on the basis of Soviet actions, not words."

The six-page NATO com-

munique called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its 100,000 troops from Afghanistan and to accept a political solution there after three years of Soviet military involvement.

NATO said it was "gravely concerned about strong evidence of continued use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan in violation of international law, including Soviet involvement in the use of such weapons."

Both in private sessions and in their communiqué, the foreign ministers reiterated that NATO plans for the basing of 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 medium-range missiles will start on schedule at the end of 1983 unless there are concrete results in the Geneva arms talks.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union are seeking an agreement that would limit or bar all medium-range missiles from Europe.

HOME NEWS

Arab social affairs ministers discuss Lebanon, approve aid

TUNIS (Petra) — The council of Arab ministers of social affairs, which concluded its three-day meetings in Tunis Friday, discussed the situation in Lebanon in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion in June, the conditions of Palestinians in that country and the negative impact the invasion had on the economic, political and social affairs there.

Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, Jordan's minister of social development and leader of the Jordanian delegation to the meetings, said that the council also approved 1983 budget of the Arab Fund for Social Development (AFSD).

The council also discussed matters related to the management of the AFSD and pan-Arab social projects which the fund will finance in a number of Arab countries, particularly projects which

would develop cadres needed for developing Arab social work. The council also decided to aid Palestinian children organisations in Lebanon and to support social projects in three Arab countries with an amount of \$170,000.

A programme in Jordan for training manpower in social work through specialised courses at a cost of \$180,000, was also approved.

Mrs. Mufti said the council allocated \$100,000 to help Pal-

estian children organisations in Lebanon, damaged by the Israeli invasion, and \$50,000 for Tunisia to help deal with the effects of recent floods there.

Mrs. Mufti said that the council also approved a charter on Arab children's rights which contains the principles, goals and methods which Arab countries should adhere to in developing the personality of Arab children.

The council also decided to observe Nov. 1 every year as the Arab Child Day and to set up an annual exhibition of Arab handicrafts, the first to be held at the United Arab Emirates at a date to be announced later.

The Jordanian delegation included Ministry of Social Development Financial and Administrative Director Abdul Rahim Salam and Mrs. Mufti's Office Director Laila Burqan.

SSC officials begin meetings with counterparts in Tunisia

TUNIS (Petra) — A delegation of the Jordanian Social Security Corporation (SSC), currently visiting Tunisia, Thursday began a series of meetings with officials from the Tunisian Social Security organisation with the aim of getting acquainted with the Tunisian experience in social security.

The talks are also aimed at getting acquainted with the methods of work used in Tunisia and systems applied in social security and the administrative, financial and technical organisations supervising the system.

Civil Status Department plans computer training course for staff

AMMAN (Petra) — A week-long course on computer and its various uses, is scheduled to begin at the Civil Status Department soon, Department Director Rifa'i Al Hazayme said Friday.

Employees from offices of the department in various governorates and districts will participate in the course, Mr. Hazayme said. They will be taught how to use the computer in filling forms, how to feed information, check and correct mistakes, and how the coding and transfer of information is made, he said.

They will also be trained to use the computer for their own specific purposes, namely population distribution, deaths, marriages, divorces, births, and the work of the statistical departments.



His Highness Prince Mohammad Thursday inspects a guard of honour during a visit he made to the King

Hussein Ibn Ali Brigade (Petra photo)

Prince Mohammad visits army brigade

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Mohammad Thursday visited the headquarters of the King Hussein Ibn Ali Brigade where he was briefed

by the brigade commander on the tasks and duties of the various formations of the brigade. The briefing was attended by several officers.

Mothers remind world of Palestinian suffering

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Human Rights Day, observed by world nations Friday, a group of concerned mothers has sent an appeal to the "international conscience" reminding it of the plight of the Palestinians.

The group, the Mothers in Solidarity with the Victims of War in Lebanon, aims at initiating activities to aid displaced refugees in Lebanon.

The activities of the committee include sending appeals to different world organisations in an attempt to draw the attention of the world to the conditions of the victims of the Israeli invasion.

The group is also selling greeting cards designed by the well-known Jordanian artist and National Consultative Council member (NCC) Mrs. Samia Al Zaro. The proceeds from the sale of cards will be used to help the surviving children of the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps where a massacre took place last Sep-

tember. They are also planning to raise funds to help the families of Palestinian and Lebanese in the Israeli prison camp at Ansar in South Lebanon.

The appeal sent Friday by the committee to various international organisations including the Vatican, said:

"While many countries are observing Human Rights Day, and while many other countries have signed the International Human Rights Declaration, the Palestinians are still suffering from the denial of all their basic human rights as individuals and as a people."

"We are trying to find some hope in this difficult situation by appealing to the international conscience to see that these rights are honoured."

"The well-being of the Palestinians and the recognition of their national and human rights is a key to peace in the Middle East. It is also a matter of simple human justice."

'Toys for tots' charity concert to aid orphans, needy children

AMMAN (J.T.) — A "toys for tots" concert to help orphans and other needy children in Jordan will be held at the Palace of Culture Sunday at 4 p.m.

Charles Metropolis, the American singer well known for his songs on Palestine, will present a variety of his songs. Also participating will be the Jordanian Ace and Dream bands.

To be admitted into the concert, each person must bring at least one brand-new toy, worth at least JD 1, which will be collected at the door of the Palace of Culture instead of a ticket. The toys will be distributed to orphans and needy children in Jordan.

Mr. Metropolis and the Ace Band had held "a clothes for tickets" concert last month which proved very successful.

The clothes donated will be sent to Lebanon soon, Mr. Metropolis told the Jordan Times.

The clothes, for displaced refugees in Lebanon by the Israeli invasion, will be transported to Lebanon by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, free of cost, he said.

ARU calls for strengthening cooperation in railways

TUNIS (Petra) — The board of directors of the Arab Railways Union (ARU) and the ARU general assembly Thursday concluded their meetings here. The meetings were chaired by Jordanian Transport Ministry Under-Secretary and Chairman of the ARU Board of Directors Hashem Al Taher.

At the end of the three-day meetings, the ARU issued several recommendations related to strengthening cooperation among the member states in railways, including the holding of a scientific seminar in the second half of 1983 in Tunis to discuss the question of using technology and modern equipment to develop passenger and commodity transport in the Arab World.

It also recommended that the ARU participate in a pan-Arab planning seminar and the drawing up of joint Arab projects which will be held in Kuwait.

Participants in the meetings approved a plan to establish a higher railways institute in Algiers. They also approved the ARU budget for next year and the entry of two members — a Tunisian mineral industries company and a Syrian Railways company — into the union.

Energy consumers urged to check wasteful use

AMMAN (Petra) — About 40 per cent of energy consumed in Jordan is wasted either because of defects in homes and equipment or because of ignorance of proper ways of using energy for daily purposes, and the same applies to commercial enterprises such as hotels and offices and others, a study by the Ministry of Industry and Trade Energy Directorate said Friday.

Energy Director Ibrahim Badran said that "if efforts are guided to stop this waste through appropriate, practical and cheap methods, Jordan could save 40 per cent of the energy used for household purposes, estimated at 21 per cent of the total energy consumption at a cost of JD 180 million in 1981."

"This means that the annual saving in household consumption could become well over JD 10 million with the bigger part saved for the consumer and the other part for the state treasury," he said.

Mr. Badran said that in order to tackle this problem, a bulletin was issued recently containing instructions for the conservation of energy. The bulletin was prepared by the Energy Directorate in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and will be distributed to citizens and establishments free of charge as part of efforts to reduce the cost of energy consumption in Jordan, he said.

The bulletin contains a number of simple and practical instructions which can be directly applied by the consumer through the use of materials and instruments available at the market at a reasonable cost, he said.

If these instructions are applied, they would reduce the cost of energy for heating, lighting, cooking, and driving, Mr. Badran added. The book is in simple language with explanatory pictures easy to understand and deals with thermal isolation, reasons for the loss of energy, ways on economising in energy consumption, and fuel consumption of cars, he added.

Mr. Badran said the basic goal of energy conservation is not to reduce the consumption but to make maximum utilisation of it.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Soviet Islamic leader leaves Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Head of the religious administration at the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan Sheikh Al Islam Shukrallah left Amman for home Thursday at the end of a 18-day official visit to Jordan. During his visit, Sheikh Shukrallah met His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar, Awqaf and Religious Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif and a number of officials and clergymen. He also visited the University of Jordan and a number of mosques and historic and Islamic places in the country.

Open dialogue on Mideast to be held

AMMAN (Petra) — Three Jordanian intellectuals are scheduled to deliver speeches about possibilities of peace in the Middle East in an open dialogue to be held Saturday at the Professional Associations Complex. The dialogue is organised by the Arab Women Alumni Club. The club has invited Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, National Consultative Council (NCC) member Jamal Al Sha'er, and Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, professor at the University of Jordan, to speak at the debate.

Soviet team visits Red Crescent Society

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, accompanied by Jordanian Red Crescent Society President Ahmad Abu Qourah, Friday visited the Jordanian Red Crescent Society's branch in Aqaba where they were acquainted with the activities of the branch and the nature of the services it renders to the residents. The Soviet delegation, which is on an official visit to Jordan, visited Petra Thursday.

Tunisia-Jordan transport ties discussed

TUNIS (Petra) — Tunisian Transport and Communications Minister Al Sadeq Ibn Jum'ah Thursday received Jordanian Transport Ministry Under-Secretary Hashem Al Taher, who is currently visiting Tunisia. They discussed the aspects of cooperation in the fields of transport and communications, particularly maritime, air and railway transport, and stressed the need for strengthening this cooperation and increasing trade between the two countries. They also reviewed Mr. Jum'ah's talks in Jordan during his recent visit.

AOAS to begin general meetings today

AMMAN (Petra) — The general meetings of the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) will begin its meetings at the AOAS headquarters in Amman Saturday. Most important topics listed on the agenda of the week-long meetings is the approval of the AOAS budget and its work programme for 1983, the review of the AOAS role in Arab administrative development and future plans. Arab countries are members of the AOAS.

Jordan to attend interior ministers summit

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the meetings of Arab interior ministers council scheduled to begin in Rabat Dec. 13. A Jordanian delegation headed by Interior Minister Ahmad Obaidat will leave Amman Monday to attend the three-day meetings. The Jordanian delegation to the meetings includes Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris, Al Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib, Interior Ministry Assistant Under-Secretary Akram Al Nasir, Criminal Investigations Director at the Public Security Department Lt.-Col. Mohammad Al Tarazi, and Interior Minister's Office Director Mohammad Hamdan. At the end of the meetings, Mr. Obaidat will pay an official visit to Morocco at the invitation of his Moroccan counterpart.



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Tens of thousands are homeless...
Thousands remain prisoners...
Others are still missing...
Many children have become fatherless...
Motherless... and even campless...
Still more... slaughtered...
When will the homeless have homes?
When will the prisoners be released?
When will the missing be found?
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Whisky and wine hurt Japanese sake industry

TAKAYAMA, Japan — Japanese tipplers are turning more and more to wine and whisky and giving a headache to the makers of the traditional Japanese sake drink.

In this mountain resort the aroma of brewing curls around the sake shops in the narrow streets of the old town. But in fashionable brightly-lit bars one hundred metres away other drinks are preferred by many customers.

Takayama and its old-established sake brewing companies are suffering from the changing habits of the Japanese drinker.

The country's total consumption of alcoholic drink has remained stable at about seven million kilolitres (1,540 million gallons) over the last three years but sake drinking has declined.

"This flagging consumption of sake is being caused by the westernisation of Japanese families and their changing tastes for food," said Benichi Ikeda, a member of the Japanese sake association's secretariat.

Japanese legend has it that sake was first drunk by the gods. But more mortals in Japan sipped their way through 1.5 billion litres (330 million gallons) of it last year, just slightly less than they did 10 years ago.

In the same decade, Japanese beer-drinking increased by 64 per cent to 4.5 billion litres (990 million gallons), whisky-drinking by 140 per cent to 340 million litres (75,000 gallons) and wine-

drinking by a staggering 590 per cent to 55 million litres (1.75 million gallons).

The sake association is so worried by the change in drinking habits it has opened a promotion centre in the fashionable Ginza district in the heart of Tokyo.

"We in the sake industry are lagging behind in promotion compared with the few big beer breweries and whisky distilleries because there are still nearly 2,600 sake manufacturers across the country," Mr. Ikeda said.

For Western palates sake can best be described as a light sherry, served warm in small ceramic cups from small flasks.

Rolled out in colourful wooden barrels protected by swathes of rice-straw, it is a main feature at festivals and cherry-blossom viewing parties.

At the sake breweries, cooked rice carrying a yeast fungus is added to fresh rice and hot water to ferment. Unlike wine, sake does not mature with age and is best drunk young.

It does not taste like a strong drink, probably because the heating gives a mellow taste and drives away throat-wrenching acids.

The alcoholic content ranges from 16 to 17 per cent and its potency creeps up on a person quickly.

But hardy tipplers in Japan these days are moving to whisky, popularised by "mizuwaru" (whisky and water) or "onzarokku" (on the rocks).

Japanese whisky manufacturers, who often use Scotland's malts for blending, are predominant, but the Scottish highland distilleries have launched a big promotion campaign to increase their share of the Japanese market from 7.5 per cent.

While whisky is cutting into the sake market, Mr. Ikeda said he thought more damage was being done by the national swing to wine.

The Japanese are becoming more western every year, enjoying British and French fashions, the U.S. national sport of baseball and Western-style furniture, and their drinking habits are following the trend.

Favourite brands of wine come from France and West Germany, with local wines from the mountains to the north of Tokyo helping to maintain the supply.

Californian wines are reasonably well-established but surprisingly Australia, a traditional food supplier to Japan, has only one per cent of the wine market.

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 Telephone: **667171-2-3-4**
 Telex: **21977 ALRAI JO**
 Telegram: **JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.**

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscriptions and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

The bureaucratic monster

HAS OUR bureaucratic baby grown into the general-purpose man on whom we've come to rely so much in going about our daily lives nowadays?

Bureaucracy in any country is not so much the by-product of nation-building but rather the inevitable product of an inter-marriage between the state and the individual, between the government and its citizens. However, the state of bureaucracy which exists to a certain degree in almost all modern societies becomes rampant only when neither the government nor the people are prepared to see and then admit there is a problem and that there should be something to do about it.

We in Jordan should start asking ourselves questions about our bureaucratic practices. Where have they reached, now that many citizens, on the individual level or in small groups or concerns, or government departments and agencies, need to hire the general-purpose man in order not to spend a good deal of their lives on obtaining a licence or paying a bill or, more importantly, in pushing the wheel of our own development.

By historical standards, Jordan is a modern state. The first time we had our first government (cabinet) was in 1921. We have grown so much as a nation since then, and so has our government. But, at times, the growth of this sector did not match the other,

and some gaps unfortunately were left to widen without remedy.

Jordanians are generally proud of their achievements, and they have every right and very good reasons to be so. Despite scarcity of resources in the middle of a rich region, Jordan has been facing issues of development with determination and success. The Kingdom has also been able to boast a stability and progress almost unparalleled in a turmoil-ridden Middle East. In the process, we often paid special attention to nurturing our culture and to preserving our heritage and traditions. We have not always been successful, but we did something where we could and tried hard in other cases.

For now, the experience that we have gained from building this modern nation without destroying its precious old values should be extended to learning more about our bureaucratic practices. We should try to understand whether and why bureaucracy is hindering our development; whether there is something that we can do now to stop the growth of office work into a bureaucratic monster or its infiltration into vital institutions; and, last but not least, whether the creation and introduction into the society of the general-purpose class is the right answer to solve the problem in Jordan. Unless we start understanding now, there might not be a better chance in the future.

Economic crisis, corruption and defeat in the Falklands conflict

Argentina: Fears of political collapse

By Robert Powell
 Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — A growing confrontation between Argentina's military government and the civilian population has raised fears that the country is on the verge of political collapse.

President Reynaldo Bignone has promised to restore democracy by March 1984 but his government has been thrown into crisis by the refusal of political parties to negotiate a transition agreement with the armed forces.

Three weeks ago, Argentina's ruling military junta said the parties should reach agreement with the armed forces on how the country's next elected government would deal with a wide range of controversial issues. But this proposal was rejected out of hand by Argentina's five main political parties and their intransigent stand has reportedly strengthened the hand of powerful sectors in the armed forces which oppose an early return to democracy. The Roman Catholic church has offered to try and bridge the growing gap between military and civilians by promoting "national reconciliation," but this initiative has yet to bear fruit.

Former Vice-President Vicente Solano Lima, who was elected as the running-mate of Peronist Hector Campora in 1973, has warned that unless reconciliation came about soon, Argentina would find itself on the brink of civil war.

The latest sign of discontent with military rule was a wave of demonstrations unprecedented under this government in Buenos Aires suburbs in late November, in protest at sharp increases in municipal taxes. In one instance, 10,000 protesters battled with 600 police in a demonstration, which although local in origin, bore all the hallmarks of a national political protest. Other indicators of civilian unrest over the past two months have been 24-hour general strikes and demonstrations in three interior provinces to protest at government economic policies and football violence.

Demonstration

"Military dictatorship is going to end," has become the standard battle-cry of fans wrestling with police on the stadium terraces. The trade unions are talking once more of staging a national strike and the five parties which rejected a pact with the armed forces are staging a mass demonstration on Dec. 16 to press their demands for an immediate and unconditional return to democracy.

According to the conservative newspaper La Nacion, the government fears headline sectors in the military might use any disturbances in the demonstration as a pretext to stage a coup. In an article which was clearly based on an interview with Interior Minister Illamil Reston, La Nacion said the government was expecting about 100,000 people to take part in the march from the congress building to the presidential palace.

This would make it the biggest political demonstration in Argentina since the military seized power in 1976. The newspaper, which has close links with the government, quoted other reliable sources as saying senior officers of the first army command in Buenos Aires were already plotting to install a corporatist regime, based on an alliance between the armed forces and the trade unions. The key military unit is headed by General Juan Trimarco. La Nacion said many middle-ranking officers in all three armed forces felt the present military leadership should be thrown out.

They held them responsible for Argentina's economic crisis, the country's defeat in the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict earlier this year and widespread corruption in government, the paper said.

These officers shared the same frustrations as a new generation of trade union leaders, who reflected militant grassroots attitudes that clashed with the more moderate approach of the national union bosses, it added.

Reflecting a general feeling in the press of impending crisis, the English-language Buenos Aires Herald went so far as to compare Argentina with pre-revolutionary France or Russia. However, the newspaper Clarin said the junta was studying a new plan to try and reduce tension.

This consisted of a unilateral initiative by the military government to deal with Argentina's most delicate and potentially explosive political problem, the fate of thousands of people who disappeared during the armed forces' "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas in the late 1970s.

Human rights groups estimate that between 6,000 and 30,000 people have disappeared since 1976, and believe that most of them were killed secretly by the security forces.

According to the plan, the government would pass an amnesty law pardoning all military personnel for "excesses" they might have committed during the anti-guerrilla campaign, Clarin said. But first it would have to gain tacit approval for the move from the Roman Catholic church and Argentina's two main political parties, the Peronists and the Radicals, it added.

This would entail a public explanation of the way the "dirty war" was carried out and accounting for about half of the 6,504 people whose disappearance has been registered with the interior ministry, Clarin said.

Military sources told Reuters that an initiative of this kind was being considered and sources in the moderate wing of the Radical Party said such an arrangement would be acceptable. In addition, Clarin said the junta was planning to lift the current state of siege, partially replacing it with new legislation to prevent the return of several hundred exiled leftists.

The new measures would probably be announced in the crucial third week of December, when the march for democracy on Dec. 16 is followed by a planned "day of national contrition," decreed by the church for Dec. 19, the paper said.

Mutterings of dissatisfaction with Michael Foot

The firebrand orator stands firm against critics

By Barry May
 Reuters

LONDON — Michael Foot, veteran leader of Britain's Labour Party, is standing firm against critics who see him as a political liability and want him to step down before the next general election.

Mr. Foot, 69, who had ridden out leadership crises before, defiantly told his detractors this week that he had no intention of leading the party to defeat. "I have a duty to this party, placed upon me when I was elected. I propose to discharge it, the best of my ability, to the close of poll on election day and thereafter as the duly elected democratic Socialist prime minister of this country."

The firebrand orator and one-time rebel left-winger with flowing white hair, pebble-thick spectacles and shuffling gait, could not have put it more plainly. He hopes his unequivocal declaration has scotched talk of him quitting.

The speculation was rampant in the national press, which generally supports the ruling Conservative Party, and was largely based on gossip heard around the halls of parliament.

The speculation grew out of his well-publicised difficulties in trying to unite Labour's feuding factions to present voters with a cohesive alternative government at the next election — which most politicians expect to be called in 1983. Mr. Foot took over as party leader two years ago when former Prime Minister James Callaghan bowed out.

Mutterings of dissatisfaction with his leadership by party members have grown louder as his problems piled up. The criticism, sharpened by the spectre of Labour's defeat, eventually reached crescendo. His detractors contended that Mr. Foot, chosen as a peace-maker to bring together Labour's quarrelsome left and right wings, has failed to unite all factions of the party.

They say he has not acted decisively against Militant Tendency, a Marxist group that he vowed to expel from Labour's ranks because he said it was a party within

the party. He looks like backing down on an extreme left-wing candidate for parliament who he once said would run on a Labour ticket only over his dead body.



Feeble attacks

Critics also feel that his attacks on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's right-wing Conservative Party government for its record on unemployment, acknowledged in surveys of public opinion to be dominant political issue, have been feeble.

Labour has been unable to turn the political gift of record unemployment into a burning issue that can be used to score points off the Conservatives. Mr. Foot bungled a chance to re-shape the shadow cabinet, his alternative ministers in parliament, into a more dynamic team by being dissuaded from promoting Neil Kinnock, a personal friend and a rising star of the Labour movement.

Finally, say the critics, the Labour leader's personal standing in the esteem of the public at large is miserably low. The battle for the succession was openly discussed by those who wanted him out. Deputy party leader Denis Healey, who opposed Mr. Foot for the job two years ago and lost, was seen as heir-apparent. But party sources said Peter Shore, Labour's economic affairs spokesman, would also figure in any leadership challenge along the Roy Hat-

tersley, spokesman on home affairs.

Tony Benn, the radical left-winger portrayed in the popular press as the bogeyman of British capitalism, could also be expected to stake his claim to lead the party. And Mr. Kinnock, though only 40, might make his mark as a serious contender for the leadership, if not this time around, then next. So Mr. Foot moved robustly to defuse the leadership crisis and re-assert his authority — at least for the moment.

From now on, he said, anyone who deflected Labour from its central task of winning the next election would not be forgiven by the party as a whole. "It is my duty as the elected leader of the party to act against internal as well as external opponents and against all those self-important sectarians who could cause us to fumble on the road to a labour victory," he said.

His declared determination to carry on coincided with signs of improvement in his party's fortunes. An opinion poll by Market Opinion Research International (MORI) for the Daily Express newspaper showed that Labour had raised its share of voter support and also narrowed the Conservative lead to eight percentage points from 11 in October.

Support for the middle-of-the-road alliance between the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties had slipped to 14 points behind Labour, its lowest level this year, the poll showed. Analysis by The New Statesman of actual voting in 34 local authority by-elections over the past six weeks suggested that the two main parties were running more or less neck-and-neck, with only one tenth of one percentage point separating them.

The weekly's political editor, Peter Kellner, estimated national support implied by the voting was: Conservative 37 per cent, Labour 34 per cent, Alliance 27 per cent. If a general election were called now and took place within the month, the Conservatives might end up with a lead of only two points on polling day, he said.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Mideast awaits Japanese to act

His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Japan Thursday is among Jordan's major steps in the drive for defending the Palestinian cause, and rallying forces in support of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The visit also opens new avenues for promoting bilateral relations among the two countries in the economic, technological and cultural spheres, in what serves the mutual interests of the two friendly people.

Japan, as a leading industrial state in our modern world, is fully entitled to play a political role expressive of its economic weight, in support of legitimate Arab rights. The size of Japanese economic and trade interests and relations with the

Arab World is no insignificant factor that should make such a role desirable as well as necessary.

The Arabs should naturally ask for a more effective Japanese presence in the general effort for resolving the region's conflict. Such presence should exceed theoretical support to practical political activity taking part in a comprehensive effort by the great powers, aimed at ending the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, and establishing the long-awaited peace in the region.

Taking such elements into account, the King's visit to Japan serves as a lively reminder to the Japanese leadership, and a gesture of encouragement to them for taking their natural share of responsibility for peace in the area.

Al Dustour: Japan can contribute a lot

His Majesty King Hussein started his visit to Japan Saturday. And despite the fact that bilateral issues will be the main concern of the two sides, several issues will imperatively force their presence into the talks, on top of which will be questions related to the Middle East situation, and its major aspect, the Palestinian problem.

Japan, regardless of its special ties with the U.S., has been able to adopt a dependent stand towards Palestinian rights; and hence was its open support for the Arab peace plan, and the Reagan initiative for the Middle East. Japan also called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, and unreservedly condemned those responsible for the Sabra and Shatila massacre of hundreds of Palestinian civilians last September. Japan, who suffered the tormenting agonies of

war, certainly appreciates the Arab peace initiative, and supports the resolving of the Middle-East conflict on the basis of recognising Palestinian rights, and eliminating hotbeds of war in the region.

In this light, the King's visit to friendly Japan, as a leading Asian country and an effective economic force, is of great consequence, not only for strengthening bilateral relations among the two countries, but also for an active role in the international effort for peace in the region.

Japan has helped greatly in executing many successful economic projects in the Arab World. Japan's technological progress, and advanced know-how have been unconditionally forwarded to the Arabs, which helped promote mutual confidence, and strengthen friendly ties between the two nations.

Military plan depends on withdrawal and ceasefire

An extended stay and more active role expected for peacekeeping force in Beirut

By Phil Davison
 Reuters

BEIRUT — The United States Marines who arrived in Beirut in September as part of a three-nation peacekeeping force are preparing for an extended stay and a more active role, according to Western diplomats in the capital.

The Marines began bringing ashore heavy artillery last week — six 155 mm Howitzers — and were expecting five M-60 tanks from a landing craft within the next few days. They also began widening their patrol areas in predominantly-Muslim west Beirut, sending out 12-man foot patrols two km beyond their command post on the perimeter of Beirut airport.

Until now, the Marines had patrolled only in jeeps, making regular tours of mainly-Christian east Beirut. The Western diplomats said the new patrols and the arrival of heavy weaponry were the first stage of a plan to allow the Marines and the French and Italian troops who make up the international force to keep the peace in a wider area in and outside Beirut.

The military plan is dependent on successful negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces from Lebanon, they said. U.S. Middle East Envoy Philip Habib is shuttling between regional capitals trying to get the negotiations under way, starting with direct talks between Israel and Lebanon.

The diplomats said the military plan also depended on Mr. Habib securing a ceasefire agreement from community leaders in the mountains behind Beirut. Most of the mountain area is at present under Israeli army control but is the scene of regular clashes between right-wing Christian militiamen and leftist Druze Muslims. One of the communist leaders

with whom Mr. Habib has been talking, leftist Druze Walid Jumblatt, narrowly survived a bomb attack in central Beirut last week. In another clear sign that the U.S. Marines were preparing for a long stay, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz was expected in the eastern Mediterranean within the next few days to replace the steam-powered carrier Independence, the diplomats said.

More troops

The nuclear-powered vessel is capable of staying almost indefinitely, the diplomats said. The Independence has been stationed south of Cyprus since last June, as part of a U.S. navy task group of about a dozen ships, as an emergency back-up for the Marines. The diplomats said there was no new contingent of Marines on board the Nimitz, apart from the regular unit of 50 or so who form part of the vessel's security.

U.S. deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam said this week that the United States might have to consider providing more troops for an expanded peace force in Lebanon. Lebanese President Amin Gemayel has said he wants the force expanded to 30,000 men. There are at present 1,200 Marines in Beirut and about 2,600 French and Italian troops.

A patrol of about a dozen Marines walked through bomb-stricken villages near the airport last week. They carried automatic rifles and one of them held a U.S. flag. The diplomats said the military plan to increase the area of control of the multinational force, and ultimately the Lebanese army, had three phases.

Three phases

The first was the current one, with the U.S., French and Italian keeping command posts in Beirut and demonstrating their presence

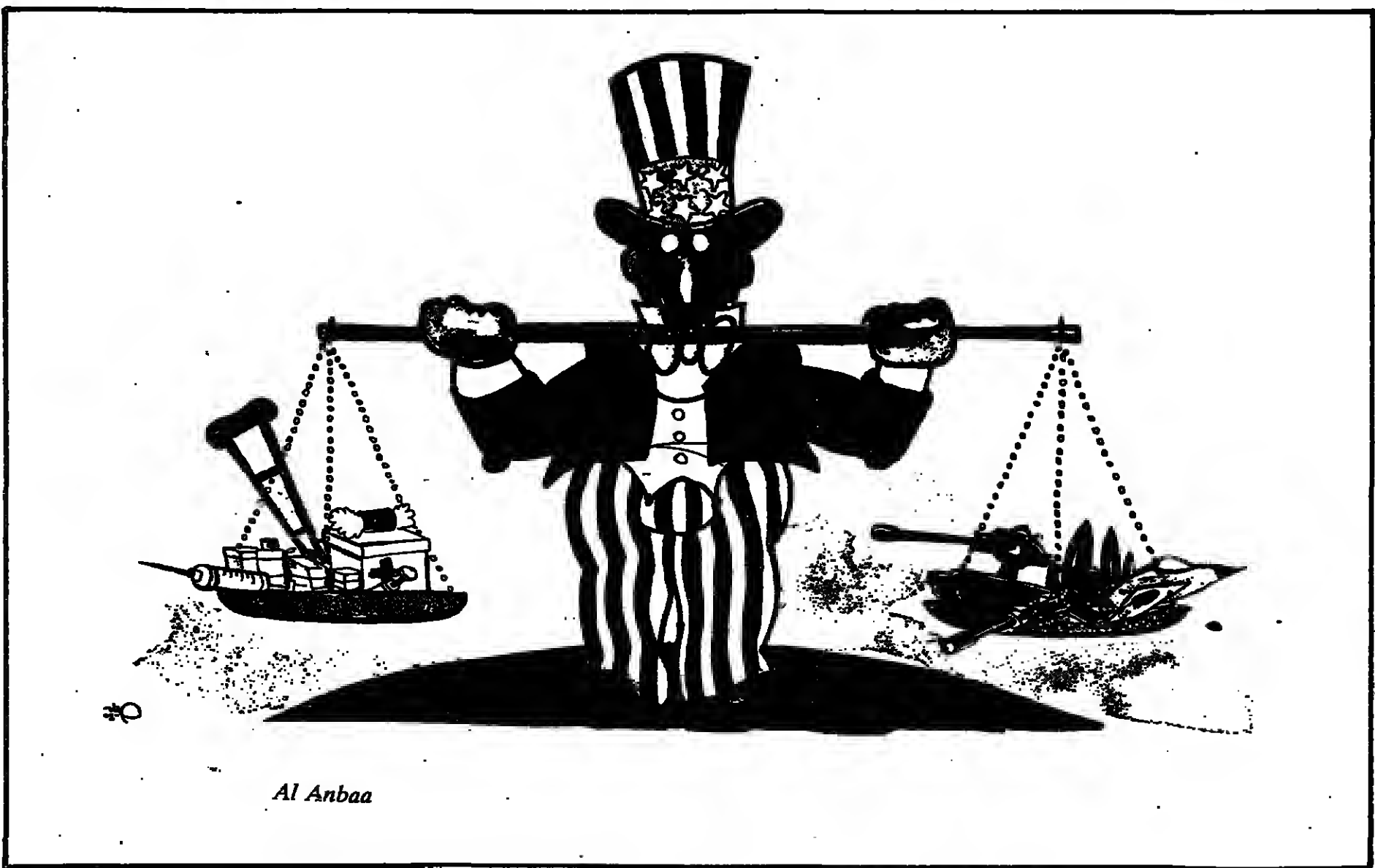
through jeep and foot patrols. The second phase would be for the multi-national force to move gradually into the whole of east Beirut, setting up fixed positions with the Lebanese army moving in behind them. At present, the Lebanese army controls only west Beirut and a small, largely uninhabited area of east Beirut around the former "green line" zone which split the city into mainly Christian and Muslim sectors.

West Beirut was vacated by PLO guerrillas in August after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and bombardment of west Beirut and the Israeli later disarmed leftist groups which, along with the PLO, once controlled the western half of the city. Falangist militiamen controlled east Beirut until the election of President Amin Gemayel, brother of assassinated Falangist militia leader Bashir Gemayel.

The militiamen then pulled back into their barracks in an apparent unwritten deal with the president, under which he did not send the Lebanese army deep into east Beirut and did not attempt to disarm the Falangists.

The Western diplomats said phase two of the military plan would require the agreement of the Falangist militiamen and that this was being negotiated in Mr. Habib's talks and inter-communal discussions among Lebanese leaders. Phase three would be for the multi-national force to move into the mountains to keep the peace between the Christians and Druze Muslims after the withdrawal of the Israelis, the diplomats said.

This was seen as potentially the most hazardous part of the plan and would require a ceasefire agreement from the two communities to prevent the multi-national troops from being sucked into guerrilla warfare, they added. The U.S. Marines have already made helicopter surveillance flights over the mountains to study the terrain, the diplomats said.



Al Anbaa

كلنا من العرب

Developing Arab capital markets

By Hikmat Sharrif Nabbash

The recent focus on Arab capital markets by businessmen and politicians has been encouraged by the structural differences in the Arab region, that were magnified by the oil-price increases of the 1970s and the appearance of the so-called oil financial surpluses. The factor-mix in various Arab countries divides them into two groups: the capital-abundant but labour-scarce petroleum exporting countries, and the deficit Arab countries with precisely the opposite characteristics. The former are accumulating liquid assets far in excess of their present ability to absorb capital. The latter, however, are suffering from a lack of capital while, ironically, displaying, in most cases, a greater capital absorptive capacity.

The challenge, therefore, lies in harmonising the long-term investment interests of the surplus countries with the development needs and economic potentials of the deficit countries. To reach this goal, financial assistance is necessary but can only be considered as temporary, while the capacity of the deficit countries to attract and remunerate investors on a commercial basis must be made to grow. This, the Arab region's investment opportunities will compete evenly with such opportunities in Europe, the U.S., Japan and Asia to attract Arab finance. The development of Arab capital markets is central to this process.

With personal savings coming increasingly into their own, "quasi-private" capital markets in the Arab World are beginning to play an important role, despite the scale of public investment, however, and the dominant position of government in these economies, leaves a relatively small but growing area to which the play of market forces determines prices and the allocation of capital. Our use of term "quasi-private" in describing these markets is significant, since official and quasi-official bodies will continue to give the basic tone to regional capital flows.

The aim of this study is to indicate the prospects for moving towards the integration of Arab capital markets in the context of the efforts made to improve the

performance of certain domestic capital markets and to promote regional financial cooperation. We do not aim here to analyse and evaluate individual Arab domestic markets. Instead, the focus is on the likely prospects for increased linkages between different domestic markets. The alternatives are weighed, be they policies of direct integration, or less direct, and possibly more pragmatic means. Efforts applied towards the reform of institutional structures and interrelationships in certain countries have greatly improved the basis for further intellectual speculation on these questions and the prospects for improved regional linkages. We shall review some of these efforts:

Official efforts

Steps have been taken at the local bilateral and multilateral levels. More specifically, we shall also see that multilateral efforts in the area of cooperation between the Gulf states have been in evidence.

a) Measures aiming at developing local capital markets

Such measures were primarily concerned with developing local institutions, instruments and legislation with respect to debt and equity markets. The Kuwaiti Dinar Eurobond Market has grown to a total float in excess of \$2 billion, for instance. This growth has allowed easier access to Kuwaiti markets by some Arab borrowers. Similarly, the development of Amman markets has led to the involvement of more Arab money in the financing of Jordanian projects.

b) Bilateral financial cooperation

This has involved measures which support development funds or banks, such as the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development, the Saudi Development Fund, the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development and the Iraqi External Fund...etc. They also include government-to-government loans. Such financial operations, however, are usually conducted outside the market place and as such "off-market transactions."

c) Multilateral financial cooperation

Two major multilateral Arab institutions have been created, namely, the Arab Monetary Fund

and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. The setting up of the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation, as well as the Unified Arab Investment Agreement which was signed in November 1981 at the Arab Economic Summit in Amman, are also important. Other multilateral institutions have been established in different specialised sectors, such as the Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation sponsored by the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Arab Maritime Transport Company, the Arab Mining Company and the Arab Company for Development.

d) Measures for financial cooperation in the Gulf region

Financial cooperation between the Gulf states has taken the form of a priority given the parallel aims of the Gulf governments. Frequent meetings of representatives of Gulf central banks and efforts made towards coordination of investment policies, such as the planned Gulf Investment Authority, are examples of cooperation between these countries.

Private efforts

At the private level, regional flows of funds through existing and newly founded Arab financial institutions have increased.

a) Private equity financing

Private equity financing ranged from real estate agreements to the creation of many joint Arab companies. Both the host countries and the capital exporting countries have a shared interest in this form of private financing: the capital-importing countries are relieved from additional cost of debt servicing -- this is particularly important for Arab countries which are heavily indebted and have approached their borrowing limits; the surplus countries participate in the productive facilities of the region and are not merely money-lenders.

b) Lending activities

Private flows among Arab countries in the form of debt financing have increased in recent years.

Different local markets and their interface with other Arab countries have varied. Kuwait has emerged as a capital exporter in the Arab World ("in-to-out" market); Bahrain has established itself largely as an offshore centre

("out-to-out" market); and Amman has developed a financial market to attract Arab capital for local investment ("out-to-in" market).

c) Mixed (official/private) regional financing

An example of cooperation between official lending institutions and the private sector is the Arab Authority for Agriculture Development and Investment. The Authority was founded by the Arab states to implement a basic agricultural programme for Sudan as well as other Arab countries. The fundamental consideration of the programme is to achieve a balance between commercial investment and development financing.

The shortcomings of capital markets in many Arab countries are not due to a lack of overall savings, but rather to an imbalance between the supply and demand for capital at different maturity levels. With undeveloped and small markets, the investor's liquidity preference is high, whereas the demand for funds is of a longer-term nature and sometimes needs a concessional component due to the low internal rate of return on the average project.

The prospect of integrating Arab capital markets raises the question of the possible disparities in the saving rates between different countries, and in the types of new institutions needed to transform short money into long money and to effect transfer of capital between high and low saving areas. The way in which financing requirements are met depends to a large extent on the composition of the funds available, and although there is a supply of long-term money in the aid sector, most funds (including government funds) are short-term deposits, and large Eurobanking groups based in the Arab World and abroad are needed to effect this transformation. To some extent we have seen the growth of Euro-banking in the Arab World and we shall deal with these questions a little further on.

It can be argued that in certain respects the shortcomings of the various domestic markets are an obstacle to the establishment of an integrated Arab capital market, in that projects for reform are still rudimentary and many problems remain to be faced. While this is true, the reforms being planned in various Arab countries for the development of local markets make this and appropriate moment to lay the foundations of a capital market on a pan-Arab scale. As we have seen, there is a natural complementarity between the wish to improve the efficiency of domestic markets and the aim of developing an Arab regional market, and the measures that can help to improve the local markets will, as a rule, be the same as those needed to develop an integrated Arab capital market.

d) Regional capital market

The financing of economic growth in individual Arab countries will increasingly depend on a regional capital market, because of the growing size of the funds needed. The establishment of a wider Arab market will facilitate this by:

1) offering Arab enterprises

new and more varied opportunities of obtaining non-local sources of funds that can help them expand to the size needed for efficient operation on a regional scale.

2) bringing the conditions on which finance can be obtained in different Arab markets more in line with each other and so reducing the present distortions.

3) increasing the supply of capital as financial savings are attracted to the market by the wider range of investment outlets.

4) intensifying financial flows and reducing the risk of disturbances that are characteristic of excessively narrow markets.

It is difficult to assess the actual degree of integration among Arab capital markets. Linkages with international capital markets are large, compared to those between Arab markets themselves. This naturally is a direct reflection of the prevailing pattern of trade and economic relations between Arab countries and the rest of the world. With intra-Arab trade not exceeding 10% of total Arab exports and imports, and in the absence of a pan-Arab policy aiming at economic integration, plans for direct integration of Arab capital markets at present appear to be "Utopian" in nature, and not obviously linked to real economic relationships.

The concept of a regional Arab capital market is in essence an economic "super-structure" providing liquidity for more fundamental (or what one might term "infrastructural") trade and economic relationships. As is always the case, the infrastructure should determine the nature of the superstructure. To a large extent, therefore, the promotion of regional trade and the coordination of development programmes will shape what happens to a regional Arab capital market.

Perhaps the best indication of the weak direct integration of Arab capital markets is the large volume of borrowing and investment which is undertaken by Arab entities through the Euro-markets. In this respect, statistics show that the volume of borrowing by Arabs in the Eurobond market during the period 1972-1981, in the form of public issues and private placements, was approximately \$1.7 billion. Furthermore, statistics show that the volume of Arab borrowing (both private and public) in the Euro-currency market, was \$28 billion during the same period. This was in the form of floating rate syndicated bank credits which were completed to finance specific projects, as many Arab Eurocredits completed may have been unutilised, sometimes at the request of the borrowers themselves.

The volume of total Arab borrowing (bonds and credits) during the period 1972-1981, therefore, stands at over \$30 billion, and the predominant portion of it is done through the Euro-markets. This figure, I must add, excludes short-term debt with a maturity of one year or less. To the extent that a proportion of this will be refinanced with longer term Euroloans, the omission significantly understates the outstanding debt position of Arab borrowers on the international capital markets.

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only did the Euromarkets accommodate the bulk of Arab borrowing in the period 1972-1981, but they were also the main investment outlet for the financial surpluses generated and accumulated by the Arab region. In fact, Arab investment in the Euro-markets were in magnitudes that could have covered the region's loan demand many times over.

Therefore, a large gap exists in Arab financial intermediation. Bridging this gap is a necessary condition for achieving a better degree of financial equilibrium in the Arab region. Perhaps this represents the most important challenge to developing Arab capital markets. It relates to transforming the region's potential demand for loanable funds into an effective demand -- or to use the investment banker's jargon "bankable demand" -- while simultaneously reaping the benefits derived from investment outside the region. In this way, Arab capital markets can provide the real balance between local, regional and international investments, and the mechanism or the "invisible hand" that will achieve a better allocation of the region's financial resources.

Progress made in establishing an integrated Arab capital market will depend upon coordination of monetary and foreign exchange policies and on the extent to which public finances are professionally managed. Only under these conditions would it be possible to ensure a steady expansion of savings and to avoid setbacks due to conflicting measures taken by governments in their endeavours to re-establish equilibrium in price trends and in external payments.

The correct management of individual domestic markets is an important prerequisite for Arab financial integration. Deficit Arab countries have to manage their economies so that the scarcity of capital is adequately reflected in the cost of funds without imposing ceilings on interest rates. Such ceilings lead to a low growth in financial savings and eventual misallocation of resources. The correct price of capital would force resources to move into the highest yielding projects. In deficit Arab countries, the way to create the right environment for capital accumulation is for the government to finance itself through more taxes and the issuance of securities at market prices. Low inflation and high return on financial assets resulting from these policies would encourage increasing monetization and a more efficient allocation of savings.

On the other hand, surplus Arab countries should manage their economies so that the abundance of capital is reflected in lower economic returns. Prices of financial assets will be directly related to real economic development and to changes in the countries' production structure, thereby reducing distortions and misallocation of capital.

From what I have mentioned, therefore, one is forced to conclude that it is premature to seek direct integration as the means of achieving free flow of capital between Arab countries. Indirect integration via the Euro-markets, however, has actually been occurring, as we have seen, and looks like being the most practical path to our goals. A number of Arab banks, based in the region or abroad, have been very visible in the international credit markets in

recent years, particularly in Euroloans.

Arab-to-Arab lending

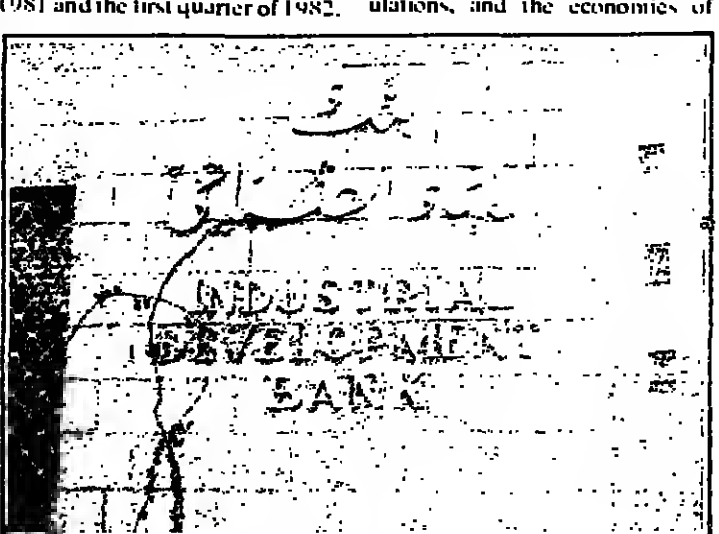
Statistics, which I was able to compile and which are annexed to this study, show that in the period between 1976 and the first quarter of 1981, Arab banks participated as lead managers to Euroloans completed for various borrowers in the world to the tune of \$12.1 billion. Of this figure, interestingly enough, \$5.6 billion (46%) were Euroloans managed for Arab borrowers. The statistics have been compiled on the basis of crediting sole lead managers with the full amount of the loan transacted, and in case there is more than one lead manager to a Euroloan, they receive equally divided credits. The progress of this Arab-to-Arab lending via the Euro-markets was more noticeable in 1981 and the first quarter of 1982.

The competitive advantage of the Euroloans over its domestic and regional counterparts is due to the absence of official reserve requirements on banks' liabilities, the absence of interest rate regulations, and the economies of

process performed on the domestic level, and much more so on the regional level. Both regional and international intermediaries involve inter-country and currency flows and hence have problems and issues peculiar to them.

In fact, the international capital market sometimes intermediates between the surplus and deficit sectors within the same country, more efficiently than local markets, because of the broader making and high structure offered to both lenders and borrowers. This is particularly true when the surplus and deficit sectors are resident in countries with rudimentary capital markets.

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Amman attracts Arab capital for local investment

which would represent the most recent statistics that one can possibly compile.

During the full year 1981 and the first quarter of 1982 medium-term syndicated bank credits, private placements and international issues completed in the Euro-markets in favour of Arab borrowers amounted to \$6.3 billion. Of that figure \$3.4 billion (54%) was accommodated by Arab financial institutions acting as lead managers to these transactions on the international markets.

Though integration represents the fulfilment of complete elimination of all impediments to the free flow of capital among Arab countries, financial surpluses can also escape national boundaries, to the extent permitted by restrictions on direct integration of Arab capital markets, by entering the international capital markets.

Within a single economy or region the flow of funds accounts describes how financial deficits are financed and surpluses disposed of, including the extent to which financial institutions and the capital market channel the funds from surplus to deficit sectors. In particular, the intermediation process implies (i) a degree of maturity transformation, in as much as the intermediary offers the surplus sector, a relatively short-term claim, and the deficit (borrowing) sector a long-term liability and (ii) a higher degree of marketability and lower risk to the financial claim for the surplus sector than would occur if lending were direct to the deficit sectors. The same is true of international intermediation. The various segments of the Eurocapital market perform on a world scale the traditional role of financial intermediation, analogous to the

scale which permit the intermediation of differing maturity preferences of borrowers and lenders and their willingness to accept conditionality, thereby reducing the risk of direct lending. Furthermore, the economies of scale manifest themselves through their wholesale functions and thus reduce costs and risks by permitting the intermediaries to acquire more diversified portfolios than can individual sectors or countries.

Though an integrated Arab capital market ought to be the result of natural economic development, it will, nonetheless, require constructive input from Arab governments and financial institutions. The adjustments which the governments will have to make are concerned primarily with closer coordination of their national economic policies and the importance attached to the financial instruments they use: their overall objectives, however, need not necessarily be drastically altered to make progress in this direction. As these adjustments are carried out, the Arab financial institutions that are currently more active in Euroloans will be able to set the pace for the rest of the market.

A more integrated Arab capital market that stems from all that, will take the form of a network of transactions, which, if at first limited, will gradually be extended to cover all categories of financial flows. And at every step of its gradual growth an Arab market has to be efficient enough to offer comparative advantages to borrowers, in terms of amounts, maturities, types of finance and costs of funding, as well as investment attractions to lenders.

--O.APEC bulletin



Kuwait has emerged as an exporter of capital in the Arab World

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 05:30 Koran 06:00 News in Arabic 06:30 Local Children's Programme 07:00 News in Arabic 07:30 Local Programme 08:00 Agricultural Programme 08:30 News in Arabic 09:00 Arabic Series 09:30 Wrestling 10:00 Arabic Play 10:30 News in Arabic 11:00 Arabic Play Cool FOREIGN CHANNEL 06:00 French Programme 07:30 News in Hebrew 08:30 Comedy Man About the House 09:00 Magic 09:30 Saturday Variety Show 10:00 News in English 10:30 Feature Film 11:00 Nighttime in Baghdad RADIO JORDAN 835 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW 01:10 Morning Show 07:30 News Bulletin 08:30 News Summary 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin 14:30 Picnic Time 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:30 Instrumental 17:30 Special Feature 18:00 News Summary 18:30 Special Feature 19:00 Great Books of Islam 19:05 Newsdesk 19:30 Top Twenty 20:30 Date with a Star 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Classical Concert 21:55 News Summary 22:00 First Spin 22:30 News Summary 23:00 Country Music 24:00 News Headlines, Sign Off	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * Multimedia exhibition by Tawfiq Al Sayed, at the French Cultural Centre. * Paintings by Ayyad Al Nimer, at the British Council. * 30 Years of Jordanian-U.S. Economic Cooperation, at the American Centre. * Paintings by Mohammad Bullis, at the Regency Palace Hotel. PLAY * Relatively Speaking, a comedy, performed by the Amman Players at the Jabel Lubwadih theatre at 8:00 p.m. CHURCHES St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lubwadih, 37440. De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757. Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. * Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249. CULTURAL CENTRES American Centre tel. 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hays Art Centre 665155 Hussein Youth Club 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 84355	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alla information department at Amman Airport, tel. 42205-6, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS 06:45 Cairo (EA) 08:45 Cairo (RJ) 09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:35 Karachi, Dubai (RJ) 09:45 Dhahran (RJ) 09:45 Kuwait (RJ) 10:15 Beirut (RJ) 10:50 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA) 11:05 Abu Dhabi (SA) 14:35 Kuwait (KAC) 16:00 Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ) 16:30 Cairo (RJ) 16:55 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ) 17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ) 17:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ) 18:05 Rome (Alitalia) 18:20 Athens (GA) 18:30 Cairo (RJ) 19:30 Baghdad (RJ) 20:30 Frankfurt, Laraca (LH) 20:40 Beirut (MEA) 00:30 Cairo (RJ) 00:45 Baghdad (RJ) 01:45 Cairo (EA) DEPARTURES 1:45 Cairo (RJ) 06:00 Laraca, Frankfurt (LH) 07:00 Paris, London (RJ) 07:45 Beirut, Paris (AF) 08:50 Cairo (EA) 09:45 Beirut (MEA) 11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 11:30 Athens (GA) 11:35 Athens, Zurich (SR) 12:00 Paris, London (RJ) 12:45 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ) 12:50 Cairo (RJ) 14:30 Cairo (RJ) 15:30 Kuwait (KAC) 18:30 Baghdad (RJ) 18:45 Beirut (RJ)	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
EMERGENCIES Ambulance 193, 75111 Fire, police 149 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 681111 Fire headquarters 23943-5 Police rescue 192, 31111, 37777 Police headquarters 34141 Traffic police 56300-1 Electric Power Co. 36381-2 Municipal water service 71125-8 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32 Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4 Ashik Maternity, J. Amman 42441 Jabel Amman Maternity 42362 Malhas, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4 Shmeisani Hospital 669131-5 University Hospital 845845 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Muscher Hospital 66722-9 The Islamic, Abdali 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164 Italian, Al-Muhajirin 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111 Army, Marka 91611 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN Dr. Jamil Zuhdi 7614974-94 Dr. Taysir Al Saadi 7763625-52 Nairookh pharmacy (24 hrs.) 23672 Abu Ghazalah pharmacy 25290 Karak taxi 66876 Nabla taxi 663063 Ambassador taxi 664669 Rainbow taxi 37424 IRBD Dr. Phakhr Suwailah 32402916 Palestine pharmacy 2085 ZARQA: Dr. Bahat Din Al Kashif 1-1 Jaber Ibn Hayyan pharmacy 1-1 GENERAL Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 74111 Ministry of Tourism 42311 Hotel complaints 666412 Price complaints 661176 Telephone: Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 11 Overseas calls 17 Cable or telegram 18 Repair service 11	

MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in f/s per kg. Apple (African) 240/200 Apple (American) 240/200 Apple (Double Red) 300/250 Apple (Golden) 300/250 Apple (Turkish) 280/200 Apple (French) 280/200 Apple (Starline) 300/250 Banana 250/200 Banana (Mukammal) 225/180 Beans 350/300 Beans (local) 160/140 Bonmati 240/200 Cabbage 150/120 Carrot 160/140 Cauliflower (white) 210/180 Chestnut 680/600 Coconut 400/400 Cucumber (large) 250/200 Cucumber (small) 350/300 Dates 200/160 Eggplant (small) 200/160 Grapes (white) 300/250 Grapefruit 120/100 Lemon (local) 250/200 Lemon (import) 150/120 Marrow (large) 180/150 Marrow (small) 250/200 Olives 350/300 Onion (dry) 150/120 Onion (green) 160/140 Oranges 260/200 Oranges (Mandarin) 150/120 Oranges (Shmeisani) 150/120 Oranges (local) 150/110 Okra 380/300 Pepper (Sweet) 250/200 Pepper (Hot Green) 400/300 Potatoes 150/120 Sage 500/500 Spinach 180/150 Quince 180/140 Tomatoes 330/280 Turnip 160/140	

SPORTS

WBC reduces title bouts to 12 bouts:
Move to protect first-time challengers

MEXICO CITY (R) — The World Boxing Council (WBC) said Friday that from Jan. 1 next year all title bouts will be over 12 rounds instead of the present 15 in an attempt to protect boxers.

The WBC said it would also impose an eight-second compulsory count for any boxer who appears defenceless.

At present only boxers who are knocked down and get to their feet immediately receive the eight-second protective count.

A spokesman said the 12-round limit was overwhelmingly approved by the WBC Executive Committee "because we want to avoid deaths in the ring through negligence."

"We have observed in the past that ring deaths generally occur in the last rounds. Also most boxers, especially first-time title challengers, are completely worn out by the 12th round and are no longer in condition to receive more punishment," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said 17 members of the 21-strong executive committee had voted in favour of the 12-round limit. The decisions of the remaining four were awaited.

He said a proposal to increase the rest periods between rounds from a minute to 90 seconds had been deferred pending recommendations of the WBC's medical committee.

The spokesman said the new measures would benefit boxing in general and boxers in particular.

He said the present 15-round limit for title fights generally benefited the champion "since he has probably gone the distance a number of times."

"But for a new challenger who has never boxed for 15 rounds that is a lifetime," the spokesman added.

Last month, Duk Koo Kim of South Korea died in hospital after he was knocked out in the 14th round of a World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title clash against holder Ray Mancini of the United States.

Banfield given task to develop
Jordan's national soccer team

By Riyad M. Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Mr. Antony Banfield, an English veteran soccer coach arrived in Amman early this month to take over the task of selecting and training the Jordanian national soccer squad. Mr. Banfield who trained youth soccer teams all around Jordan for 6 weeks last summer was again asked by the Jordanian Football Federation to sign a one year contract starting Dec. 1, 1982.

In the course of an interview conducted recently with the Jordan Times and its sister Al Ra'i newspaper, Mr. Banfield (42) said that he is currently exerting enormous efforts to organize a recognized national soccer squad, which afterwards will be cut down to a qualified and competent team to represent Jordan in the Olympic Games, to be held in Los Angeles in 1984.

He stressed the fact that a comprehensive survey will soon be conducted whereby players for all divisions "not only the Premier Division" will be under study in an attempt to select the most suitable players for the national team.

Mr. Banfield said that he will be also involved in building a national coaching scheme for the Jordanian coaches which, according to him, might take as long as 3 years to develop such a scheme.

When asked to shed light on his personal long experience in the field of soccer, Mr. Banfield said that during the days of Bobby Moore, England's ex-national soccer captain, he was playing at the youth level. He played at the West Ham United in the early 60's and a centre forward at Orient Football Club (third division). But at the age of 32 he quit playing and concentrated on coaching. He worked as a youth team coach at Crystal Palace and Fulham football clubs when in 1971 he received a coaching award. Mr. Banfield, an organiser in the England's Football Association, also coached in USA, Canada, France, Italy and Egypt. Mr. Banfield came to Jordan after he had given up a job at Portsmouth Football Club.

On the standards of Jordanian players, he said that he was most impressed by the Jordan players' athleticism and they, in all groups of age, have a lot of potential and "the desire to want to play the game". He added that the soccer players here have a high degree of technical ability and skill when under pressure especially in the Premier Division. He commented that "with the presence of such skills, athleticism, and desire the players got a formula of inputs to develop and fulfil their potentials."

Mr. Banfield called on sports journalism not to interfere in selecting the members of the national team in order not to influence the validity of his decisions. He also wished that soccer supporters will fill the Sports City stadium but behave in a responsible and healthy manner during matches.

Mr. Banfield, who seemed very "enthusiastic" about his job as the third foreign soccer coach in the charge of Jordan's national team in the last decade. The idea started when the Youth Welfare Corporation invited Mr. Joseph Stieger from West Germany (in 1974) help in establishing a competent national soccer team. Then the Jordanian Football Federation invited Mr. Danny McLellan, from Scotland (in 1979) for the same purpose. Unfortunately,

both of them failed to meet the federation's and player's aspirations.

Nonetheless, a cautious question now comes to one's mind. Will Mr. Banfield, who just started his new job succeed? We along with all soccer fans in the country wish so.



Mr. Antony Banfield—Jordan's new national soccer coach

IOC temporarily
suspends
El Salvador

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has temporarily suspended El Salvador for alleged government interference in sport, the IOC said Friday.

The IOC took action because El Salvador's government, ignoring the autonomous National Olympic Committee recognised by the IOC, had set up a body of its own.

"This is a case of open government interference in Olympic matters," an IOC official said.

The IOC said El Salvador had broken the fundamental rules of the Olympic Charter, which state that national committees "must be autonomous and must resist all pressures of any kind whatsoever, whether of a political, religious or economic nature."

The official said a mission would be sent to El Salvador to investigate the case and negotiate a solution that would conform with the Olympic Charter.

Upper Volta was suspended last October for similar reasons. This was the first IOC suspension in more than three years.

Harry Jerome
dies at 42

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (R) — Canadian sprinter Harry Jerome, the first man to share the world records for both 100 metres and 100 yards, has died here on a brain haemorrhage. He was 42.

In 1960, Jerome ran 100 metres in 10 seconds, equalling the world record set by Armin Hary of Germany. In 1962, he ran 100 yards in 9.2 seconds, equalling the world record held by Americans Frank Budd and Bob Hayes.

In 1966, both Hayes and Jerome lowered the record for 100 yards to 9.1 seconds.

Jerome, who died Wednesday, competed in the 100 metres in three Olympic Games. In 1960 at Rome, he pulled a muscle just after leaving the starting blocks.

Austin crushes
Gadusek

RICHMOND, Virginia (R) — Top-seeded Tracy Austin used devastating ground strokes to crush fellow-American Bonnie Gadusek, 6-0, 6-1 in the quarterfinals of a \$125,000 international tennis tournament Thursday.

In a second-round match, second seed Wendy Turnbull of Australia easily beat 15-year-old Carling Bassett of Canada 6-2, 6-0. From 2-2 in the first set, Turnbull took 10 consecutive games to win in 43 minutes.

Liverpool's ace Whelan stands
by for clash against Watford

LONDON (R) — English soccer champions Liverpool may replace Mark Lawrenson with fellow Irishman Ronnie Whelan in Saturday's first division game against upstarts Watford.

The 21-year-old midfielder, voted "Young Player of the Year" last season and fit again after a knee injury in October, stands by because Lawrenson could be ruled

out with a groin strain. South African-born Craig Johnston, still on the transfer list after failing to win a permanent spot with Liverpool, is expected to retain his place despite last week's surprise 1-0 defeat for the league leaders at Norwich, which ended their nine-match winning sequence. Watford, making only one visit to Anfield after shooting up from the fourth division to the first in just five seasons, have Ross Jenkins doubtful with a groin injury and may be forced to include teenage striker David Johnson.

Second-placed Manchester United meet Notts County reinforced by central defender Kevin Moran, who has recovered from a hamstring injury and should replace veteran Martin Buchan. United's 1-0 victory over Watford last Saturday stopped the latter from moving to within a point of Liverpool, leading the way three points ahead of United and Aston Villa.

Pat Cash reaches Australian
Tennis Open quarter finals

MELBOURNE (R) — Wimbledon and U.S. junior champion Pat Cash of Australia, who at the age of 17 has already been nicknamed "the new Rod Laver", reached the quarter final of the Australian Open Tennis Championship Friday.

Cash, ranked 110th in the world and rising, beat compatriot Wally Masur 6-4, 6-2 in the fourth round and will now meet another Australian, Paul McNamee, who overpowered Swedish-born American Mike Brunberg 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Defending champion Johan Kriek of South Africa was also in impressive form and qualified for a quarter final meeting with American Drew Gidlin by beating Australian Charlie Fancutt 6-2, 6-2.

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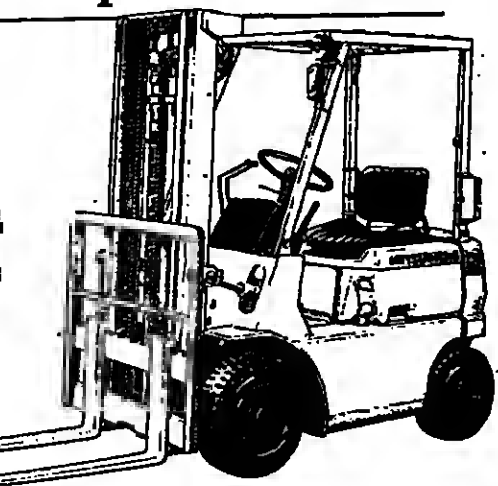
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1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
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4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.

5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
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(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is

Name:
Address:
Signature:

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ECONOMY

Eyren to promote Turkey's ties with Asian nations

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren, who is to visit China Sunday, to begin a five-nation tour of Asia aimed at cementing bilateral ties in the region with a special emphasis on trading links.

In his first foreign trip since being elected president in a national referendum on a new constitution last month, Gen. Evren will spend four days in China, three in Indonesia, three in South Korea, two in Bangladesh and one in Pakistan before returning home on Dec. 26.

He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy, minister of external economic affairs, Mr. Sermet Rifik Pasin, the governor of the central bank and the chairman of the Turkish chambers of commerce—a party that reflects the economic importance laid on the tour by Ankara.

For the past two years Turkey has pursued a tough monetarist economic programme and one of its main tenets is to open up a previously insular, protectionist economy.

Although great progress has been made in boosting exports, rows over European Community trade restrictions and a limited Middle East market have made Turkey keen to develop trading partnerships further afield.

In a recent interview with Reuters, Mr. Ersoy said the extent of the trip was a measure of the importance that Turkey attaches to relations with the countries which the president is visiting.

Speaking of the first stop in

China, the first contact at head of state level between the two countries, Mr. Ersoy said Ankara and Peking had a mutual interest in maintaining high level contacts.

Officials in Ankara said a number of agreements on economic and trade cooperation are likely to be signed along with a new cultural agreement, to add to an economic, industrial and technical accord signed during a visit to Peking by Mr. Ersoy last December.

Last year, China bought goods—mostly cotton and chromium ore—worth \$17.5 million from Turkey while exporting only \$1.25 million worth of products, a deficit which Chinese officials are likely to want to redress.

From China, Gen. Evren travels

to Indonesia where the emphasis of talks will be firmly on economic and trade ties which are currently at a very low level.

Turkish construction firms, which have scored notable successes in the Middle East recently, are especially keen to win contracts in Indonesia which is undertaking a series of big construction projects.

The visit to South Korea from Dec. 20 to 23 will be the first by a Turkish president.

Again, emphasis will be laid on economic issues with Turkey eager to boost low trade figures which last year showed imports from South Korea of \$27 million and exports of \$18 million.

On the return trip, Gen. Evren will confer with fellow military

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY DEC. 11, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can gain added strength now by taking needed health treatment. You can also gain advancement by building up your philosophy of life to a loftier level.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get away from dull routines and find more interesting outlets. Make needed changes to have greater abundance.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have the right touches at this time and you should follow them for best results. Discuss the future with loved one.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study your surroundings and make plans for improvement. A civic matter should be handled now without delay.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) If you get an early start, you can accomplish a great deal today. Be more economical and save money.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make preparations now for recreation you wish to enjoy in the future. Toss down your temper and be happier.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Do some entertaining of worthwhile persons today and increase happiness. Strive to please family members.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to be with close ties and exchange views. Discuss the future with loved one and increase harmony.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan how to add to your income so that you need not worry so much about expenses. Seek the advice of an expert.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make plans to improve your surroundings. You may want to go out for a good time but it's better to stay at home.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Make plans to engage in favorite hobby with congenial. Sidelstep a foe who is jealous of you. Use common sense.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Try to help a friend who is most deserving of your assistance. Make plans to have increased income in the future.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Purchase new appliances that can make your job easier in the future. Later engage in group activities and express feelings.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY: He or she will enjoy travel to foreign lands and upon maturity will do well because the thinking is right and the ability is great. Give as fine an education as you can and stress foreign languages and political sciences.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Fine art market bounces back

LONDON (R) — The international market in fine art has started to bounce back from its slump in the late 1970s, and analysts say the upswing may enable Sotheby's Parkes Bernet, the leading auction house, to recoup some of its losses.

In February Sotheby's, which expanded during the boom years between 1977 and 1980, reported interim losses of £1.5 million (\$2.4 million) for the first time in its nearly-250-year history, forcing cancellation of a half-year dividend.

Analysts say the upturn in fine art is due to optimism about the world economy, and less to investors seeking a hedge against inflation than in the mid-1970s.

Shares in Sotheby's are at record levels on persistent market rumours that the auction house is about to be taken over.

The Sotheby's board admits it has been holding "very preliminary and general discussion."

with a number of parties but says there is no assurance a deal will be struck.

Sotheby's shares hit £4.65 (\$7.49) Monday, up from £2.60 (\$4.19) earlier this year.

The summer rally on Wall Street produced a brisk autumn auction season in New York, providing a large turnover for Sotheby's and its chief competitor, Christie's, analysts said.

Lower interest rates in the United States and Britain have lured some investors away from interest-bearing deposits to the art market, while cheaper sterling should also bring foreign buyers back to London showrooms.

High interest rates since 1980 had not only made fine art a less attractive investment but also increased dealers' costs of financing art inventories.

Sotheby's was particularly hard hit by the art slump because it overextended itself in opening new auction rooms around the world in

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were higher on end of account technical considerations and small new time demand following the firmer trend in government bonds. Dealers said. At 1500 Friday the F.T. index was up 3.6 at 581.5.

Oil shares were active with B.P. and Shell both up 15p at 316 and 321 respectively in reaction to a rise in the oil futures market and hopes that the forthcoming OPEC meeting will vote to retain the \$34 per barrel benchmark rate, dealers said, adding that a broker was also upping oil shares.

Gold shares eased with the bullion price and North American stocks tended mixed.

Government bonds firmed up to half a point in small turnover following the higher trend in the New York bond market Thursday and the relative steadier trend of sterling, dealers said.

Trusthouse Forte rose 5p to 150 on negotiations to sell its leisure division while Sotheby's advanced to 537 from 475 on renewed speculative demand. Christie's Int'l gained 19p to 194 in sympathy, dealers added.

ICI at 346 and Beecham at 348 were 8p and 10p higher respectively but Thurn EMI fell 8p to 415 and Unilever shed 5p to 765.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.6164/74	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2343/46	Canadian dollars	
	2.4465/80	West German marks	
	2.6940/60	Dutch guilders	
	2.0800/20	Swiss francs	
	48.05/15	Belgian francs	
	6.9350/9450	French francs	
	1413.00/1414.00	Italian lire	
	243.90/244.10	Japanese yen	
	7.3975/4000	Swedish crowns	
	7.0350/0400	Norwegian crowns	
	8.6150/6250	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	439.00/440.00	U.S. dollars	

UAE to defend OPEC price

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — The United Arab Emirates is determined to defend the \$34 price for the marker crude, Dr. Mana Said Oteiba, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, affirmed Thursday.

"Those who are betting on a price cut should not waste their time," the minister said on leaving here.

He stated that the UAE would do its best to defend the unity of OPEC and solve the problems facing the organisation.

"We are going to the OPEC conference fully flexible and ready to discuss anything," Dr. Oteiba said.

He stated that the issue of differentials was secondary, the main problem now being the defence of the benchmark price.

Asked whether the conference would discuss raising the production ceiling from 17.5 million barrels a day, Dr. Oteiba said the matter was connected with developments in the market, adding "when the demand is better, we shall raise production."

The minister said the conference would discuss redistribution of quotas set by the March conference.

Asked whether the organisation would take measures to deter those violating official prices and quotas, the minister said the only way to do that was through dialogue.

Kenya devalues shilling

NAIROBI (R) — The Kenyan central bank Friday issued new Kenyan shilling rates in what amounted to a hefty devaluation against major currencies, banking sources said.

The rates indicated a 13 per cent devaluation by the international calculation, though Kenyans themselves will have to pay 15 per cent more for goods they import.

The U.S. dollar was quoted at 12.6018 shillings, against 10.9359, Thursday, and there were similar changes for other currencies, the sources said.

The bankers said they had expected a devaluation for some time because of Kenya's worsening balance of payments and foreign exchange position.

Diplomatic sources said the changes appeared to be linked to the current visit to Kenya of a team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In October monetary sources in New York said the IMF had suspended the second instalment of a \$162 million loan to Kenya because the Nairobi government had not instituted reforms sought by the IMF.

Kenyan Finance Minister Arthur Magugu angrily denied the report as "hostile reporting". He said the Aug. 1 abortive coup in Kenya had made it difficult to fix statistical objectives for the second \$66 million instalment.

The official Kenyan News Agency said Mr. Magugu would hold a press conference later Friday but gave no details.

The diplomats said they expected exporters to welcome the move but manufacturers were unlikely to be pleased because of the additional costs they would incur for imported raw materials, spare parts and other inputs.

Kenya is already restricting import licences for many categories to conserve foreign exchange, they said.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

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Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

THE Daily Crossword

by Jackson G. Trent

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Fictitious	10 Supreme
5 Raptor	11 Court
9 Appendix	12 Court
10 Ralsod	13 Court
14 German	14 Court
15 assembly	15 Court
16 "La Boheme"	16 Court
17 Flying	17 Court
18 prefix	18 Court
19 Dross	19 Court
20 Oregon	20 Court
21 Trail sight	21 Court
22 Clire and	22 Court
23 Lorelei	23 Court
24 Gollwoggs	24 Court
25 Grog	25 Court
26 London	26 Court
27 art gallery	27 Court
28 Box	28 Court

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIPTO

SCUHR

LAIHAH

NOCABE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRESS AORTA POCKET FAMILY

Answer: What those things that hit the actors were—CAST AT THE CAST

WORLD

S. Africans divided over raid

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's opposition parties have backed Thursday's military strike into Lesotho hut church leaders and the English and Afrikaans press reflected widespread dismay and doubts over the incident.

Church leaders said Friday the government seemed to be resorting more and more to force instead of dealing with the real causes of unrest, but opposition spokesmen said the raid was necessary.

The Defence Force said the pre-emptive strike on Maseru, the Lesotho capital, was aimed at guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC) preparing a series of terrorist acts in South Africa and the neighbouring black homelands of Transkei and Ciskei over Christmas.

Police in Lesotho said Friday that 42 people were killed in the pre-dawn raid — 12 of them Lesotho citizens and 30 members of the ANC. Five women and two children were among the dead, cut down in crossfire.

In Geneva, a United Nations spokesman said the ANC's chief representative in Lesotho, Zola Ngini, was among those killed. The South Africans allege that the ANC members were deliberately dispersed among civilians in residential areas.

Leaders of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches said in a statement issued in Cape Town Friday: "It seems to us that the government is increasingly resorting to the use of force instead of trying to deal with the real causes of unrest."

The statement recalled the biblical warning that those who lived by the sword would perish by the sword.

Perhaps the strongest press comment Friday came from Sowetan, the black Johannesburg daily named after the city's sprawling black satellite city.

"The ferocious attack by the South African Defence Force (SADF) in Maseru is indefensible and particularly obnoxious as it

was launched smack into the centre of the city," Sowetan said. "It is going to need some miracle for those responsible to get us out of this diplomatic boob. What makes the timing even more incredible is the fact that South Africa is trying to get the Cubans out of Angola, while the argument for those against such a move is that they protect the residents."

Beeld, the Afrikaans daily considered to be close to Prime Minister P.W. Botha, called for the right balance to be struck between diplomacy and military strength in dealing with South Africa's problems.

Lesotho leader appeals for calm

MASERU, Lesotho (R) — Lesotho's prime minister, chief Lesbua Jonathan, called on his people Friday to remain calm in the face of what he called naked provocation by South Africa.

His appeal was broadcast by Lesotho Radio as the landlocked mountain kingdom began three days of mourning for 42 people who died in an early morning raid on the capital Thursday by South African troops.

Lesotho police said Monday that at the latest count the dead included 12 Lesotho citizens as well as 30 members of the African National Congress (ANC), banned in South Africa and pledged to overthrow the white Pretoria government by force.

The police said a number of people were still missing after the raid and that it was possible they may have been abducted by the South Africans.

Lesotho asked Thursday night for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council on the raid, and Foreign Minister Charles Molapo was on his way to New York, according to U.N. officials.

Diplomatic sources at the U.N. said the 15-nation council would probably take up the matter on Monday.

75 children killed in Nicaraguan air crash

MANAGUA (R) — Seventy-five children were killed Friday in an air force helicopter which crashed and burned while flying them to the Nicaraguan capital from their homes along the guerrilla-infested border with Honduras, the defence ministry reported.

An official communiqué reporting the crash in the mountainous Ayapal region, about 180 kilometres north of Managua, did not say whether the helicopter plunged to earth because of an accident or was shot down.

The communiqué said the helicopter carried 78 children, two adults and a two-man crew as it flew over the border region, known as a hotbed of right-wing guerrillas dedicated to the overthrow of Nicaragua's Sandinist revolutionary government.

It added that the crew and the adult passengers survived the crash, along with three of the children.

The communiqué said that shortly after the crash a second helicopter flew over the area and

came under fire from the ground, presumably by guerrillas. It suffered only minor damage and flew on.

The helicopters were transporting people from the border village of San Jose de Bocay in Jinotega province, some 200 kilometres north of the capital, to special relocation camps in the interior.

Military sources said the government has been airlifting old people, women and children to the camps from the border region, removing them from the danger of raids by right-wing guerrillas based in neighbouring Honduras.

Former guardsmen of the late Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza have been attacking Nicaraguan border villages in recent months. According to the leftwing Sandinist government, some residents have been killed.

So far this year Nicaragua has made 59 protests to the Honduran government about the border raids.

Filipino Catholic priest admits being Communist

MANILA (R) — A Filipino Catholic priest detained on subversion charges has admitted that he was a member of the Communist movement, a Defence Ministry spokesman said Friday.

He said the admission was made by Father Edgar Kangleon during a meeting Thursday night with senior defence officials led by Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and four Catholic bishops.

Mr. Enrile questioned Father Kangleon about a nine-page sworn statement detailing his activities prior to his arrest on Oct. 10

in Samar province in the Central Philippines, the spokesman said.

A spokeswoman for the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines said Friday that the four bishops who attended Thursday's meeting had no comment on the proceedings.

Another conflict was building up Friday between the government and literary figures in the Philippines over the arrest of the editor-publisher of the opposition newspaper We Forum and nine other people who worked for or contributed to the newspaper.

Dutch concerned about executions in Surinam

AMSTERDAM (R) — Surinam, a former Dutch colony in South America, faced international condemnation Friday for carrying out executions after what the military government described as a coup attempt.

Dutch television news said Thursday night without giving a source that at least five people had been executed. The Dutch foreign ministry could not confirm this figure.

"We've just heard through our embassy that a number of people have been executed," a spokesman said.

The Surinam ambassador was summoned to the ministry after news of the killings emerged and he was asked to convey Dutch horror at the executions to his government.

Surinam's state radio monitored in Georgetown, Guyana, said several people had been shot dead while trying to escape. It also

announced the resignation of the government.

Political sources recalled Thursday night the international outrage which followed the execution of Sergeant-Major Wilfred Hawker after he led an abortive coup in March.

The latest killings could prompt The Netherlands to freeze development aid to Surinam, which became independent in 1975, they added.

Surinam's strongman, Lt.-Col. Dési Bouterse, said Thursday the government had foiled an attempted coup by the country's "rich economic elite."

But informed sources here were sceptical about this.

The government has recently faced strong opposition from the unions and people who resent its socialist policies and want a general election.

Jury gives open verdict on British nurse's death

LEEDS, England (R) — An inquest jury decided Thursday there was not enough evidence to say whether the controversial death of British nurse Helen Smith in Saudi Arabia in 1979 was an accident or murder.

Her father, former policeman Ron Smith, waged a three-year campaign through the courts for a British inquest, saying his daughter was murdered and alleging a cover-up by the British Foreign Office. The inquest jury Thursday found that Helen, whose partly-dressed body was found at the foot of a Jeddah apartment block after an illegal drinks party, died from multiple internal injuries after falling from a top-floor balcony.

But a majority of the jury of seven men and four women concluded there was insufficient evidence to justify a verdict of accidental death or unlawful killing, the main two findings suggested by the coroner. After more than seven hours' deliberations they returned an open verdict, which means they offer no explanation. The hearing lasted 15 days.

Miss Smith, 23, was found dead alongside Dutch tugboat captain Johannes Otten, 35, whose body was impaled on railings below British surgeon Richard Arnot's sixth-floor apartment, where the party was held.

Mr. Smith told a news conference after the verdict that he was delighted.

"An open verdict is vindication of what the family has fought for, and demonstrates to all that the suspicion of foul play remains unanswered," he said.

He called for a full public inquiry into all aspects of the British Foreign Office's conduct since his daughter's death and into the conduct of the inquest itself.

The Saudi authorities decided that the couple accidentally fell over the low parapet on the balcony while making love.

But Mr. Smith refused to accept this and brought his daughter's body back to England for an independent post-mortem.

During the inquest, he interrupted the proceedings and accused

'No-one plans to move U.S. command in Europe'

BRUSSELS (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Friday there was no truth in a report that the United States planned to move its command headquarters in Europe from West Germany to Britain.

Mr. Shultz told a press conference at the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) headquarters here the report was based on a misunderstanding.

"There is no truth to that," he said. "The command centre remains where it is today."

Britain's Guardian newspaper said in a Washington-based report Friday that U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger had issued the order to move the command headquarters in Europe (EUCOM) because the Reagan administration was convinced NATO forces would be unable to hold West Germany in a European war.

"There is a misunderstanding here," Mr. Shultz said. "As I understand it we are talking about certain elements of administration, not command."

"Command is where it is now,

and if there should be a war, God forbid, command would go directly to NATO."

In London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office said the Guardian report was "fundamentally incorrect."

A spokesman at 10 Downing Street would not comment on what he called NATO's contingency military command and control arrangements but said the central theme of the report was fundamentally incorrect.

The Guardian had said that a new war centre was to be built in Britain within four years and EUCOM transferred there from Stuttgart "as part of a survivable European command-and-control system."

But West German government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff told a news conference the federal government had no knowledge of such plans, which did not anyway exist.

In Bonn a U.S. armed forces spokesman also denied the report and said: "There are no plans to move EUCOM HQ anywhere."

Soviet doctors critical of American artificial heart

MOSCOW (R) — A senior Soviet surgeon Friday questioned the value of the implantation of a permanent artificial heart by American doctors and said the Soviet Union was developing a better method of treatment.

Valery Shumakov, head of the institute of transplants and artificial organs, said that artificial hearts such as the one given to retired dentist Barney Clark in Salt Lake City could work for only a few months.

He said the heart was also impractical because it had to be driven by a "huge energy block" attached by tubes which supply compressed air.

Dr. Shumakov's comment appeared in the Communist Party daily Pravda.

Dr. Clark received his polyurethane and aluminium heart eight days ago in an operation carried out by a team headed by heart

surgeon William DeVries.

"The strategy of a two-stage operation — first an artificial heart and then a transplant — appears more promising to us," Dr. Shumakov said.

U.S. surgeon Denton Cooley has implanted three temporary hearts to keep patients alive while transplant organs were found. Dr. Shumakov said Soviet researchers were now trying to develop the same method.

He added that Soviet scientists were also working on a heart which would be fully implantable and better than the one used in the Salt Lake City operation.

The Soviet heart would be driven by a compact and long-functioning radio isotope power source and would be "fully implanted into the body and be able to function in it for years," Dr. Shumakov said.

Groundwork for Gibraltar talks laid

BRUSSELS (R) — Britain and Spain held friendly preliminary talks Friday on Gibraltar and cleared the ground for further discussion of the 278-year-old dispute over ownership of the British rock colony.

British diplomatic sources said Britain's Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran talked for an hour in a warm and friendly atmosphere and agreed to strive for the best possible bilateral relations.

They agreed to meet again in the spring, the sources said.

Mr. Pym reaffirmed Britain's adherence to the agreement signed in Lisbon in 1980 which called for talks between London and Madrid on all outstanding issues to begin simultaneously with full opening of the border between the colony on the tip of the Iberian peninsula and Spain, they added.

Spain's new Socialist government is to open the border, closed by the late dictator Gen. Franco in 1969, to pedestrian traffic on Dec. 15.

The British sources said the ministers had arranged for officials of both countries to meet to discuss details but no date had been fixed.

The sources said Mr. Pym had no new deal to offer and Britain still insisted on the full reopening of the border before the talks began.

The two ministers also discussed the current meeting of NATO foreign ministers and Spain's position in the alliance.

Mr. Moran told a news conference Thursday that Spain remains a faithful member of the alliance it joined last May but that the new government would review its attitude towards NATO to take full account of its national interests.

Mr. Pym told Mr. Moran during the breakfast talks, held in the Spanish delegation to NATO, that it was Britain's view that Spain should join the 10-member European community as soon as possible, British sources said.

NATO wants better dialogue with Moscow

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said Friday the Western alliance would reply positively to all proposals for a better understanding with the Soviet Union on the basis of give-and-take on both sides.

At a press conference after a two-day North Atlantic Treaty Organisation meeting, he said NATO foreign ministers agreed that the alliance needed a strong defence combined with a readiness for dialogue with Moscow to achieve genuine détente.

Discussions at the regular NATO autumn session centred on East-West relations following the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and the appointment of Yuri Andropov as his successor.

Dr. Luns said there was consensus among ministers that Mr. Andropov had kept all options open and that his answer to a proposal by U.S. President Reagan for nuclear confidence-building measures had been considered positive.

NEWS IN BRIEF

BBC has record number of listeners

LONDON (R) — A record 1 million people around the world — one in 45 of the population — now listen to overseas radio broadcasts by the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation), the annual BBC report said. The report said that radio set ownership had increased by 600 per cent in the past 25 years with nearly 1.5 billion radios now in use in the world. The overseas service had started transmission in Pashto to Afghanistan but had to drop its broadcasts in Italian, Maltese and Spanish to Europe because government cuts, it said.

Crooks infest Soviet car industry

MOSCOW (R) — Car workers at a big Soviet factory grew anxious after stealing all kinds of spare parts and started taking away entire cars, according to a report in a Moscow newspaper. The daily Sotsialisticheskaya Pravda said a group of workers, the plant near Gorky drove off Volga limousines through the factory gates for sale on the black market before they were caught. Togliatti on the Volga, where Lada cars are built, had turned into "meeting point for swindlers and speculators from all over the country," the newspaper added.

2 German cops jailed for prank

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — Two West German district officers were jailed for 12 months for serving cakes or tarts containing hashish to colleagues as a week-end outing. The court said that the policemen, from the Frankfurt drug squad, had laced fruit and nut cakes with 200 gmmes (seven ounces) of confiscated hashish as a prank. The policemen, aged 26 and 28, had been charged and said they would appeal against the verdict.

New York police arrest leading pimp

NEW YORK (R) — A New York police officer who advertised a telephone service in the telephone books of more than 100 U.S. and Canadian cities has been arrested on prostitution charges. Police said that David Haskel, 58, was busy booking assignments more than 400 part-time prostitutes in a business that conservatively grossed \$500,000 a year that he had no time for himself. Haskel, described by police as one of America's "major pimps," lived a frugal life and ate only lean foods and vitamins. He owned several bicycles, but no car. Police believed the ring was operated solely by Haskel and said he had a telephone bill of \$15,000 a year and used a system under which customers could pay by "credit card."

Sri Lanka hails Law of Sea treaty

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka President Junius Jayawardenne said Friday his country had signed a 780,000 square kilometre area of sea-bed under the new United Nations Law of the Sea treaty. Sri Lanka's territory was nearly 20 times its land area as a result of the treaty due to be signed in Jamaica Friday. Sri Lanka was considered a special case under the treaty because of its unique characteristics of its territorial shelf, officials said.

Watergate prosecutor Jaworski dies at 77

HOUSTON (R) — Leon Jaworski, who won a place in American history as the man who went to court to force former President Richard Nixon to release the White House tapes about the Watergate scandal, died Thursday. He was 77. The renowned lawyer to the conviction of more than 20 Nixon aides and played an important part in Mr. Nixon's resignation in 1974 — the only time a U.S. president has resigned. Mr. Jaworski was appointed special prosecutor to investigate the 1972 burglary at the Democratic Party's national committee headquarters at the Watergate apartment complex in Washington. A spokeswoman for his law firm said he apparently died of a heart attack. Political sources said he died while chopping wood at his holiday home in Wimberley, Texas.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Neither vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♦ 976
♦ K64
♦ 9873
♦ 954

WEST
♦ 8543
♦ KJ
♦ KJ
♦ AK87

EAST
♦ 10
♦ 9753
♦ 1064
♦ QJ1063

SOUTH
♦ AKQJ2
♦ AQ8
♦ AQ52
♦ 2

The bidding:
West North East South

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 3 ♠

Pass 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠

Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass

Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

One of the penalties of growing old is that your circle of friends becomes ever smaller. It is with great sorrow that we learned of the death of the doyen of Dutch bridge journalists, Herman Filarski.

If ever a man deserved to be called a gentle giant, it was Herman. He was a man of great integrity who never had a bad word to say about anyone. The respect in which he was held by his peers was marked by his election as Executive Vice President of the

International Bridge Press Association, which benefited for years from his labor and his wisdom. The Bols Bridge Tips were his idea, and he worked tirelessly for the benefit of bridge throughout the world. We loved him, and will miss him sorely.

Herman was a tower of strength on the Dutch team, which, in its prime, was always a contender in the European Championship. Today's hand occurred during a rubber bridge game in 1953.

West led the king of clubs and continued with the ace, which Filarski ruffed. The contract seemed simple until East shuffled a heart on the second spade. Now declarer, to keep control of the hand, was forced to abandon trumps.

Filarski cashed the ace of diamonds and ace of hearts, then crossed to the king of hearts. He led a low diamond from the table and ran it to West's king. West did the best he could by returning another club, but declarer had an elegant counter. He simply discarded a diamond from his hand instead of ruffing.

West was helpless. If he returned another club, declarer would ruff it on the table. And any other lead would allow declarer to win, draw trumps and make the rest of the tricks with his winners.

By Nassir Shirkhani

Reuter

LONDON—Rival factions within Iran's clerical leadership are locked in a theological and political battle over choosing a successor to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The 82-year-old clergyman appears to thrive on his frugal lifestyle in a village north of Tehran. Elections will nevertheless be held on Friday to pave the way for choosing a new leader in the event of his sudden death.

Voters are being asked to pick 83 mullahs to sit in an assembly of experts for an eight-year term. Their task would be to select a theologian or group of theologians to rule Iran should the Ayatollah die.

Iranian sources in Tehran say the topic has provoked a fierce debate in which obscure points of Shiite Muslim theology are mixed with arguments about Iran's political direction.

The succession question has served to widen an existing gap between radicals, headed by Ayatollah Khomeini himself, and conservatives, represented by aged grand ayatollahs almost as revered as he is.

The conservatives in turn are

being spurred on by a minority Shiite faction, the Hojatie, whose sympathisers account for at least 10 per cent of Majlis (parliament) members.

The internal debate has broken surface in the Tehran press where a pro-radical clergyman, Sadeq Khalkhali, last week accused the Hojatie's founder of having links with the late Shah's secret police, potentially a capital crime in Iran.

The two factions are split on theological aspects of the succession question.

Ayatollah Khomeini rules under the constitution as nayeh-e-imam or deputy to the 12th imam of the Shiite religion who, according to tradition, disappeared 10 centuries ago. Shi'ites await the return of the so-called hidden imam to initiate an era of peace and justice.

The Hojatie, on the extreme conservative wing of Shi'ism, believe that no one can stand in for the hidden imam and that any political activity by the faithful will only delay his reappearance.

Former Hojaties include Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi. They say they have now quit the organisation and that they only joined it to stamp out the Baha'i sect, a central feature of

Hojatie activity.

The radicals, so-called followers of the imam's line, include the students who seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran in Nov. 1979, some of whom now hold prominent government positions.

Radicals and Montazeri

The radicals are grooming Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri as the next supreme religious leader. They have the tacit approval of Ayatollah Khomeini who has already delegated some of his functions to Montazeri.

The prospect of Ayatollah Montazeri taking power appeals the five traditionalist clergymen who share with Ayatollah Khomeini the title of grand ayatollah. They note that Montazeri is a relatively junior clergyman and that, unlike them, he cannot trace his ancestry back to the Prophet Muhammad.

Although the five grand ayatollahs shun politics they enjoy considerable support in all branches of government. Their supporters have tended and land reform and advocating closer links with the West.

Another powerful conservative body is the council of guardians, a watchdog committee with a power of veto over any legislation it con-

siders unislamic.

The council has already overturned a law that nationalised Iran's foreign trade which had the support of Ayatollah Khomeini, and prevented parliamentary debate on a land reform bill.

One Western diplomat with a close knowledge of Iran commented: "People in the West fail to realise that Iran, although it is not a democracy, does not operate like the Soviet system. There are rival elements in the Majlis that make their voices heard."

The conservatives have now fought off an attempt by the radicals to have Ayatollah Montazeri proclaimed successor.

The radicals unsuccessfully tried to drum up public support for Ayatollah Montazeri in order to avoid the necessity for Friday's elections, an event considered by analysts as a victory for the conservatives.

Grand ayatollahs traditionally gain their title through public consensus and after lengthy specialisation in Islamic jurisprudence.

But Ayatollah Montazeri, despite his record as an anti-Shah activist, has failed to light a spark in the public's imagination, according to Iranian sources.

The sources say the conservatives, who will inevitably share seats with Radicals in the new council of experts, are likely to use their influence there to scupper the pro-Montazeri lobby. They are likely to press for a council of leadership to take over when Ayatollah Khomeini dies and assume his wide-ranging powers over the government and armed forces.

The radicals nevertheless appear determined to fight back. The pro-radical Ayatollah Khalkhali told Reuters in a telephone interview this week: "The main task of the assembly of experts will be to choose a leader. If the people choose Ayatollah Montazeri, then it will have to endorse the people's decision."

Ayatollah Montazeri has himself called for a massive turnout on Friday, declaring the poll an opportunity to "thwart the conspiracies of the great Satan (the United States)."

If Ayatollah Khomeini survives the term of the new assembly, fresh assembly elections will be called in called in 1990.